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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Business Vocalizing Wars and Rumors Of

Government and Business

¶ America's business recession is doing two good things—it is forcing Government to take cognizance of the plight of business, and prompting business to consider the problems of government. Taken in its entirety, the government-industry problem presents a picture of confusing lights and shades. The week started out with the proposal of Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, dominating interest. Faced by the President's "death sentence to holding companies," Mr. Willkie suggested that the Government buy the companies in the Tennessee Valley in which some 200,000 people have invested their money. It was a challenge to government reasoning, which the Administration did not accept. Mr. Roosevelt conferred with heads of the TVA on Mr. Willkie's proposal and there came a statement from Director Lilienthal that while it would be possible for the TVA to buy some transmission lines and generating plants, it was not interested in purchasing "any interest in any holding company."

On Wednesday, the President conferred with 46 industrial leaders, members of the Business Advisory Council. On Thursday he ordered that meetings be arranged with representatives from businesses in the $25,000 or lower level. And on Friday following his automotive conference, he declared that the talks had done much to clear the atmosphere and remove misunderstandings between himself and business. His objective, he says, is still the retoration of prices to the 1926 level, and business leaders are, he believes, seeing things from a broader angle than before.

* * *

A New Deal in the Far East

¶ The Sino-Japanese conflict sets the big guns of diplomacy a-roaring this week, their reverberations stiffening Japan's determination to dominate and China's stamina to resist. After invoking the Munitions Industry Mobilization Law, which gives the Government dominance over the munitions industry, Tokyo finds a new way to declare an undeclared war. It announces withdrawal of recognition of the Chinese Government and the establishment of a new Government to replace that of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek (wedge-point of Chinese unification). It recalls its Ambassador, explaining the act as stronger than a declaration of war, since a declaration of war would mean recognition of the Chinese General's regime. Premier Konoye expresses the opinion that the Chinese puppets composing the "Provisional Government" would initiate a regime at Peiping which was expected to grow and co-operate with Japan for "peace and culture in the Orient."

But China's reaction to this armed "overture to peace" is a stiffening along both diplomatic and military lines. Remembering Manchoukuo, it sees a similarity in Japanese strategy which stimulates its will to resist. The implication of the news, therefore, is that Japan obviously recognizes China's determination to remain "unfriendly." China recognizes Japan's determination to bayonet it into "friendship," and both recognize that, declared or not, the war seems destined to go on to a decisive finale.

* * *

Reactions in the Orient

Washington is relieved when the undeclared war remains undeclared, since the decision saves the face of America's Neutrality Act and permits continuance of trade relations with the East favorable to Chinese resistance. It is uneasy, however, over the report that Manchoukuo is seeking $50,000,000 of credit in America, the granting of which would run counter to the present policy of the State Department. But comfort is gained from the fact that Japan is not considered a good financial risk at this time.

Germany's reaction to the Japanese manifesto is to withdraw from a mediatory role which it has assumed for some three months. It feels that the Sino-Japanese conflict has entered a new phase, and, since France, Britain and the United States have not been strictly neutral, joint mediation is not feasible. France discusses the possibility of "harmonious co-operation" between four powers, with the United States making the "fourth" in the East and Italy in Europe, but so far without response. Indeed, both Britain and the United States are being so alienated from Japan by her acts that their co-operation seems to be together and against Nippon.

* * *

France's New Government

¶ This has been a week of difficult juggling on the part of France's Premier, Camille Chautemps. Like the performer who keeps a chair, a lamp, a rubber ball, and an Indian club rotating in the air, M. Chautemps has deftly maneuvered the leftist groups composing the old

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Long War in China Seen by Tokyo

Russia Gets Needed Time to Fortify as Japan Pushes Southward

Tension Eased

The News

SHANGHAI, Jan. 22 (AP)—Japanese dispatches from Hsinking, capital of Manchoukuo, report that Outer Mongolia, which is allied with Soviet Russia, is preparing a heavily manned, strongly fortified defense line along her southern border, facing North China areas conquered by Japan.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, said great quantities of materials for fortifications were being transported from the interior to the border, where thousands of Outer Mongolian troops, many of them Russian-trained and most of them equipped with Russian-made weapons, had been concentrated.

The Outer Mongolian government at Ulan Bator (formerly Urga) was said to be compelling civilians near the frontier to move back into the interior as a measure to prevent espionage, presumably by Japan's agents. The Government, linked to Russia by a mutual-assistance pact, was described as determined to make its southern frontier as formidable as that which Soviet Siberia presents to Manchoukuo, Japan's protectorate.

Chinese newspapers at Shanghai, apparently anxious to build up belief that Soviet aid for China is imminent, for several days have published accounts of alleged Outer Mongolian movements in the North China war zone.

Competent foreign authorities doubted the reports. Japanese spokesmen denied them and dispatches from Peiping gave no reliable indication that the Outer Mongolians were moving into the Far Eastern conflict.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Soviet Russia's Far Eastern experts find it difficult to conceal their elation over the turn taken by events in China.

After years of indecision, the Japanese have at last turned definitely to the south, and away from Russia's Far Eastern possessions.

That is the present Russian esti-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Wide World

Gen. Hajime Sugiyama

U. S. Steel Plans To Spend Millions, Fairless Declares

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Benjamin F. Fairless, president, said today the United States Steel Corporation planned to spend about $80,000,000 on plant modernization within the next nine months.

"In addition," he said in a statement to the Senate Unemployment Committee, "if business conditions warrant, there will be undoubtedly other expenditures in considerable amounts during 1938."

Mr. Fairless was unable to appear before the committee in person. He sent his statement instead.

One point he emphasized was that, in his opinion, there could be no reduction in steel prices without corresponding cuts in wages and other production costs.

"It is clear," he said, "that prices cannot be reduced without a corresponding reduction in costs, of which wages are the most important part."

Administration spokesmen recently have blamed high prices as one cause of the economic slump.

Need for More Men and Money Admitted by Japanese

Terms for Peace

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Japanese Government through statements to Parliament by the Premier and chief members of the Cabinet today admitted the need for more money and men to fight its undeclared war in China. Calling on the nation for new sacrifices, the Government declared that the war would be a long one.

The economic linking of China, Manchoukuo and Japan was laid down as a basic aim.

At the same session of the Diet there was officially revealed for the first time, the peace terms which Japan had offered to China through the mediation of the German Government, and which Gen. Chiang Kai-shek found unacceptable.

Economic Objectives

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the Premier, outlining the economic objectives of the Far Eastern war, said that while Japan was ready to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of China, and the legitimate rights and interests of third powers there, the Japanese hoped for a new and co-operative Chinese regime.

This basic purpose, in the field of industry, Prince Konoye said, must be to increase the nation's productive power under one, comprehensive scheme covering China, Japan and Manchoukuo.

"Far distant still is an end to the conflict," the Premier admitted. "I should expect it will be a long time before a settlement is reached.

"Momentous Task"

"Ours is a momentous task, unparalleled in history. We never shall succeed in accomplishing the task, unless all show a dauntless spirit of gladly and courageously offering ourselves to the country."

He concluded with a national appeal for still greater sacrifices, praised troops in China, and observed:

"We all rejoice, for the sake of world peace, that the tri-partite, anti-comintern agreement among Japan, Germany, and Italy was completed through the participation of Italy"—who signed on Nov. 6, 1936, a year after Germany and Japan."

Peace Terms Offered

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, disclosing peace terms offered through Germany to China, and which Gen. Chiang Kai-shek refused, said this program was:

"1. China should abandon her pro-Communist, anti-Japanese, anti-Manchoukuo policies to collaborate with Japan and Manchoukuo in their anti-Comintern policy.

"2. Establishment of demilitarized zones in necessary localities and a special regime for said localities.

"3. Conclusion of an economic agreement among Japan, China and Manchoukuo.

4. China to pay Japan necessary indemnities.

Mr. Hirota said General Chiang

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

16 Oil Companies Are Convicted On Monopoly Charge

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 22 (AP)—A federal court jury today convicted 16 major oil companies and 30 of their officials on charges of conspiring to raise and fix midwestern gasoline prices during 1935 and 1936 in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The decision is expected to result in an important clarification of just how far the anti-trust laws are applicable to current day problems. In essence, the issue was whether certain major oil companies abused the price-fixing powers which they claim were allowed them under the NRA. Study of the decision is expected to guide the future activities of the New Deal in working out the root problem of economic "bigness" versus encouraged competition.

Egyptologist Finds Tomb Rivaling That Of Tut-ankh-Amen

CAIRO, Jan. 22 (AP)—The tomb of a Second Dynasty noble, sealed since funeral rites 5100 years ago, or about 3160 B. C., was reported today to have been found by W. B. Emery.

The English Egyptologist, who only two weeks ago unearthed what may be the true tomb of Menes, the first Pharaoh, made his latest discovery at Sakkara while seeking graves of Menes' servants.

The contents of this second tomb, including a great crumbling coffin, exquisite alabaster bowls and other objects, apparently had not been disturbed since burial.

Egyptologists hitherto had thought the chances of finding such a tomb intact were negligible. Its discovery was hailed as a feat comparable to the finding of Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb in 1922.

Of All Things . . !

Jokes Across the Sea

TORONTO, Jan. 21 (CP) — The Briton who guffaws at an American joke—but at the wrong point—is a figure of the past, Frederick Leister, the actor, intimated.

Conversely, the American or Canadian who is left as cold as a frog in a frozen pool by English wit is vanishing rapidly.

Britons and Americans are tending to laugh more and more with each other, less and less at each other, and the reason for it mainly is that ubiquitous modern art medium, the cinema.

"The cinema has done much to bridge the gulf between English and American humor," Mr. Leister said.

Sun vs. Rain—Both Lose

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Who said the movie industry is topsy-turvy?

Here's an order posted by Director Norman Taurog for Deanna Durbin's company in "Mad About Music":

"If the sun is shining—we'll work in the rain, sequences; if raining, we'll work in the exterior set on stage No. 12."

Next day the sun shone, so the company worked in artificial rain.

The following day it rained—so they moved indoors to a set representing an outdoor scene, and a battery of arcs provided artificial sunlight.

Rajah 'Puts on the Dog'

MILWAUKEE—Rajah, a five-year-old registered Great Dane, really "put on the dog" while out for a stroll.

He saw a parked taxicab with a rear door open and promptly jumped in. His master, Assistant District Attorney Andrew Brunhart, sought in vain to entice him out.

Upon the advice of a policeman, the cab driver drove the "passenger" to his home. There Rajah stepped majestically from the cab—while his master paid the 50-cent fare.

Trials of an Explorer

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The trouble with modern exploring, says Alan Villiers, is that land-hunters can't find new places to go—and if they do, there's the pants problem.

Speaking before the Rochester Ad Club, the explorer said "There are bus routes all over Borneo, five and ten cent stores in Africa, and pants all over the world. You have no idea how much you have to pay a modern native to take off his pants so an explorer can photograph him."

Splice in Time Saves Haas

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A splice—and not a stitch—in time saved James Haas Jr., a Philadelphia youth.

Trapped by fire on the third floor while he was splicing a rope, Haas tied the rope to a windowsill and slid to safety.

It's Cheaper by Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Airplanes are not only much quicker and more convenient, but they are also actually cheaper when it comes to transporting freight over rough forest terrain, the forest service has discovered.

Recently they called for bids on transporting 29,000 pounds of building material from McCall, Idaho, to Chamberlain Basin, Idaho. There was no particular hurry about the job, so bids from pack horse outfits as well as airplane operators were received, but a plane owner got the job on his low bid of $864. The material was flown in a few hours, as compared with the laborious trail work, probably requiring several days, which a pack train would have had to perform to accomplish the same result.

The Goat Acts Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Members of the family of H. N. Murphy of Danville, Va., do not mind so much if Harold Murphy's goat eats rubbish and such in his ramblings about the yard, but "Billy" annoys them by climbing into the family car and blowing the auto horn by standing on the front seat and placing a hoof on the button. On one occasion the keys were missing from the switch, but were found later in the yard, though the shoestring to which they were tied had been chewed off.

Quiet, Please!

TORONTO (CP)—It could be expensive to own a barking dog, a screeching parrot or a howling cat if city council passes an anti-noise by-law drafted by Alderman Adelaide Plumptre.

The by-law provides for a $50 fine for creation of what a magistrate holds to be unnecessary noises. Among "unnecessary noises" is listed "the crowing, crying or barking or other such sound of or from any animal or bird which disturbs the peace, comfort and repose of any person in the neighborhood of such animal or bird."

Anything but a Marcel

WASHINGTON (AP)—Seen an unusual ocean wave lately? Well, the hydrographic office would like to hear about it.

Landlubbers may think all waves fall under the same head, but they don't. The Government agency has classified them as:

Storm waves, pyramidal, rollers, great swells, earthquake waves, and tidal bores.

If you run across one of these, drop the office a line.

20 Years Old Yet New

DUNN, N. C. (AP)—When Gus Gainey passed on he left his heirs a 20-year-old automobile which had been driven scarcely 100 miles.

Relatives said Mr. Gainey bought the car in 1917, drove it as long as the first five gallons of gasoline lasted, then parked it because he figured operation was too costly and the likelihood of accidents too great.

Just to Use the Bricks

GOTHENBURG, Neb. (AP) — A WPA project gave the town of Gothenburg 235,000 concrete bricks, manufactured with relief labor, but no place to use them.

Now the town wants to build a municipal building with WPA help and use up its WPA bricks.

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Paris to Join London's Move Toward Reich

New French Premier Wins First Test in Chamber by 502-to-1 Vote

Pledges Reforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 22—Endowed with unusual authority by its 500-to-1 victory in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, France's new Government is quietly preparing to join Britain in an attempt to stabilize European peace by improving its relations with Germany.

Anglo-French conversations in Paris early next week, when Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden sees Premier Camille Chautemps and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos on his way to Geneva for the League Council meeting, will deal largely with this proposed "diplomatic peace offensive," it is learned.

"France has a sincere desire to entertain and develop normal peaceful relations with all countries by seeking a basis of agreement with them through an effort at mutual understanding," M. Chautemps declared in his statement of policy read to Parliament yesterday. He reaffirmed France's "fidelity to the League," but emphasized his readiness "to reconcile its permanent principles with everyday difficulties of preserving peace."

New Element of Strength

There is nothing very new in these words nor in Franco-British efforts to reach an understanding with the Reich. But there is a new element of vital importance in the French political situation revealed by virtually unanimous vote of confidence obtained yesterday by the Chautemps Cabinet.

With the exception of the Extreme Right group—which abstained—and the solitary Deputy, Gaston Bergery, who voted against the Cabinet, M. Chautemps won support of the entire Chamber of Deputies, including Communists, Socialists, Radicals, and Center. He did this with a four-point governmental program calling for:

1. Finance. It promised "budgetary equilibrium and an energetic defense of the national currency within the framework of monetary freedom and the tripartite accords (with the United States and Great Britain).

2. Foreign Policy. It promised to continue the policy of its predecessor, "based on fidelity to the League of Nations which . . . remains . . . the best guarantee of peace in the world."

Faithful to Democracies

3. National Defense. It stressed concern for security and the strength of France's foreign ties; said France was "faithful to the common ideals which bind it to the great democracies and in particular . . . to Great Britain"; explained consolidation of defense was "to insure perfect co-ordination of all the French security services.

4. Social Reforms. It promised to maintain in principle social reforms of the Popular Front but their modification in fact would permit speeding up of France's lagging production.

She Read TVA Decision

Wide World

Judge Florence E. Allen

Presiding Over Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals Which in Three-Judge Ruling Validated TVA Operations in Tennessee

American Navy and Isolation: Decks Cleared for Big Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—A landslide vote of 283 to 15 in the House provides conclusive evidence today that the strong isolationism of Congress does not involve any abhorrence for large military expenditures. This vote passed the $553,266,000 Naval Appropriations Bill through the House yesterday and sent it along to the Senate where equally smooth sailing is expected.

The bill went through exactly as the House Appropriations Committee had presented it. This represents an increase of $26,723,000 over the last previous Naval Appropriation Bill, but $11,139,000 less than the President had recommended in his budget message.

During the process of passage in the House there was no real opposition expressed either to the size of the bill or to any of its important features. The most controversial question developed was that of the Navy's system of selection, which was injected into the appropriations debate in a successful parliamentary move to force the House Naval Affairs Committee to hold hearings on changes in the existing system, which results in the retirement of large numbers in the middle ranks.

There was considerable talk about the two battleships provided in the bill and several members gave notice that if any more battleships are proposed in the President's special message on naval expansion they will vote against them, but the vote was 93 to 25 against a motion to build airplanes instead of battleships with the $3,100,000 provided for commencement of construction on these ships. And a subsequent motion to eliminate the battleships entirely was defeated by a vote of 101 to 27.

The conclusion is obvious that while some few members of the House doubt the wisdom of building battleships the cost of which has now gone up to $70,000,000 each, there is no consequental opposition to the "strong navy" policy which the Administration has been developing over the past four years. How this Navy is to be used once it is completed is a question which will rouse much more controversy if and when it is raised in Congress, but on the single question of whether to build a big navy or not, the answer is an overwhelming affirmative.

The bill is significant primarily for the increases it proposes in items which will result in improving the preparedness of the existing fleet, as well as for new construction. These items, with the amounts by which they exceed the same appropriations for last year are as follows:

New construction	$13,700,000
Naval supply account fund	7,000,000
Addition and improvement to shore stations	6,242,000
Fleet improvement	4,281,000
Repairs to the fleet	2,983,000
Operation of the fleet	2,472,000

Under construction, the bill provides $18,422,000 for commencement of work on the new 1938 program of two battleships, two cruisers, eight destroyers, six submarines and four auxiliaries. Further, it provides $119,841,000 for continuing construction of 74 ships now under way. It contemplates an increase in enlisted personnel during the coming year from the present total of 105,000 men to 110,570 at the end of the next fiscal year.

Japan Noncommittal

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP)—One Japanese Naval Office spokesman declined today to say whether Japan secretly was building battleships of more than 35,000 tons, although Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported a Naval Office denial from a second official.

Such construction would be above 1936 London Naval Treaty limitations to 35,000-ton capital ships and 16-inch guns.

Intimate Message From Washington

Foreign Policy? Some Would Run, Some Wouldn't and Some Would Have the Other Fellow Do the Running

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Jan. 22

During the House debate on Wednesday on the naval appropriations bill Representative J. William Ditter (R) of Pennsylvania, posed some vital questions. Referring to the increase in this regular supply bill over previous naval appropriations, the fact that it provides for the second pair of post-naval limitation era battleships, and the fact that President Roosevelt has announced that he is going to recommend further naval expansion in a special message early next week, he said:

"What is our foreign policy? To what extent are we going to co-operate with other foreign nations in any forcible, or any threat of forcible, restraint of the 'aggressor nations'? To what extent are we going to enter the League of Nations by the back door and undertake with other nations to police the world with armed force?"

This bureau has been diligently seeking for months now to find the answer to questions like these. It offers as the result of this search the following information.

Three different approaches have developed here to the common objective of keeping the United States out of war. At one extreme is the isolationist school of thought, represented most strongly in Congress, and also to some extent among the younger so-called "New Dealers" in the Administration, this group favors a realistic application of the realization that, to be effective, isolation must be economic as well as political. It would have the country start immediately on a radical contraction of its foreign trade and economic dependence on such trade so that if a major war broke out it could call in its merchant ships, its nationals and its dollars from the area of conflict and ride out the storm within the territorial confines of the United States.

This Group Wouldn't Run

At the other extreme is the co-operationist group which brands isolation as a "scuttle and run" policy both unworthy of a great nation and impossible of accomplishment. Members of this group believe that the only sure way to keep out of war is to help prevent war by energetic co-operation against aggression. There is not a member of this group who does not profess a basic desire to keep the country out of war, but all of them believe that if risks of war are involved in such a policy they are risks which should be run.

The co-operation doctrine is strongly in the ascendant at the State Department where Secretary of State Cordell Hull is its leading exponent and advocate. Secretary Hull appears to have the support of the President. There is no evidence of effective isolationist influence in the State Department or in White House councils.

But among Secretary Hull's advisers at the State Department is a strong group of career diplomats who represent a middle school of thought. They question strongly whether public opinion would support an aggressive foreign policy. They hold that the worst possible course would be to dabble with a degree of co-operation which the country would not support in a crisis. As professionals they will work to apply any policy decided upon by the authorities, but they dislike either extreme and would prefer the same sort of a compromising, flexible policy which Birtain is employing toward the European aggressors.

Secretary Hull's answer to this has been to embark on a campaign of public education against isolation. So far, this campaign has been expressed in general terms, or isolated attacks on specific expressions of isolationism. The decision is being debated now whether to carry it farther with a frontal attack on isolationism as such.

What Co-operation Might Do

The co-operation group holds a wide range of views as to the extent the United States should go. Possible action covers the entire gamut from the mere employment of diplomatic influence to use of armed forces. Within the gamut is the range of economic force which itself runs from encouragement of a popular boycott against goods of an aggressor to a naval blockade.

Even the extreme of a long-range naval blockade of Japan has been discussed at the White House and the Navy has been asked for, and has given, its technical opinion on it. It has told the President and Secretary Hull that, with British co-operation it could be established and maintained to a degree which presumably would force Japan to terms within a year.

The decision to expand the Navy is the background for co-operation. It is being carried out in order that the means will be available if and when positive co-operation against aggression is undertaken.

But naval expansion is in itself not a commitment to co-operation since a powerful navy would be equally valuable as a means of defending and enforcing isolation.

The top-heavy vote of 283 to 15 which passed the naval supply bill in the House yesterday is evidence of the willingness of the strongly isolationist element in Congress to accept a big navy as not in conflict with their views.

TVA Decision Is Regarded As GoAheadOrder

Validation of Operations in Tennessee Expected to Spur Other Areas

Cheers New Deal

Held Lawful Under Constitution—Utilities to Take It to Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The Tennessee Valley experiment in public power and regional regeneration received its most significant "go ahead" order in the favorable constitutional decision of the three-judge federal court at Chattanooga yesterday, in the view of the highest officials here.

The unanimous decision of the court was briefly that the United States could undertake any project based on the national defense and welfare without liability to private companies even if the business of these companies was wiped out. The TVA competition the court ruled was lawful under the Constitution under the welfare and defense clause.

Enormously gratified, New Dealers no longer have any doubts or hesitancies in pressing TVA forward, and by reflected strength, the vast power network of the Pacific Northwest—starting at Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River—will also go ahead at an accelerated pace. Moreover, since the objective is to set up power "yardsticks" in all parts of the country, added impetus will be put behind the plans for St. Lawrence River power unification, as well as for an agreement with the New England states governing power development on the Connecticut and Merrimac. Already Boulder Dam is in full swing in the Southwest.

New Dealers Optimistic

Officials here are not apprehensive of the final decision on TVA's constitutionality in the Supreme Court. The Commonwealth & Southern and Electric Bond & Share subsidiaries in the valley in their three-year legal battle thus far waged on several judicial fronts, have engaged the most eminent legal counsel and utilized every resource to block the competition of the Government in their area.

Following the three-judge decision at Chattanooga and despite the new orientation of the Supreme Court, they announce their intention of pressing on to the highest tribunal.

In most circles here, the Government's victory is regarded as conclusive. For great respect is held for the judicial eminence of the justices who found for TVA yesterday. Judge Florence Allen, who read the decision, is regarded as one of the distinguished members of the federal bench, while Judge John J. Gore of Tennessee, who participated, a year ago granted an injunction against the TVA and was regarded as an exceedingly forthright critic of the experiment.

But on the heels of the decision comes the question: What is the Government going to do with its verdict? Is it going ahead to use its newly legalized powers to crush private utilities in the valley area? Or are the recent efforts toward conciliation between President Roosevelt and the private leaders to be pressed toward a satisfactory conclusion? In a word: How long will be the federal power yardstick?

Board Split on Views

Within the TVA directorate there is a divergence of policy, with the chairman, Dr. A. E. Morgan, urging a conciliatory policy, and the two other members—David E. Lilienthal and Harcourt Morgan—favoring more aggressive competition with private utilities.

From all recent declarations of President Roosevelt, it seems certain that the federal power will be exerted to squeeze what he calls "the wind and water" out of holding company securities, and to tumble down the vast edifice of holding company pyramids which has been erected in the Southeast.

But authorities feel it is possible to take apart this edifice in two ways: constructively or ruthlessly. On the one hand, it is urged that a program be worked out to end abuses and evils—including overexpansion of holding companies, inflated stock values, excessive rates, duplication of lines. The door is wide open to public ownership in all local areas that wish it, and they are pledged federal money to help them get going.

But at the same time there is the investment of the public in utility stock to consider. President Roosevelt recently confessed himself to be baffled by this problem. Yet it remains to be solved. Not only for their own personal interests, but for this investing public do the private utility officials speak when they urge a conciliatory solution.

The President's Proposal

President Roosevelt proposed a public and private power pool during the 1936 campaign, through the joint use of existing transmission lines. Now, although he has legal authority to proceed with much harsher methods, the more conciliatory plan remains available.

The senatorial investigation of TVA sponsored by the experiment's father, Senator George W. Norris (Prog.) of Nebraska, may make its contribution to clarifying the prob-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Salient excerpts from the text of the TVA decision: Financial Page.

Japanese New Year Greeting Cites 'Holy Campaign' in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — New Year is Japan's greatest holiday. For several days business is at a virtual standstill, while innumerable calls are paid and the hotspring inns are crowded with vacationers. The habit of making good resolutions is not unknown in Japan; but a still more characteristic feature of Japanese life is the publication of messages from Cabinet Ministers and other eminent personalities.

Typical of the character of these messages was one issued by Suehiko Shiono, Minister for Justice. Indeed it is so flamboyant in character that part of it seems worth quoting, if merely to illustrate the wide gulf between what Japan thinks of itself and what a large part of the world thinks of Japan.

"The year of 1937 was a year full of significance," Mr. Shiono begins, "and with that year as the turning point human history seemed to have entered upon a new era. Japan is now waging a punitive campaign against China, which, without paying the slightest respect to international morality, has been engaged in restraining and insulting this country. Japan also intends, through this holy campaign, to clear off the formidable Red menace and thereby to establish the basis of everlasting peace in the Far East.

"The entire nation is indeed deeply moved because the Imperial forces are winning one shining victory after another on the China front and last December they succeeded in occupying Nanking, the capital of the Nationalist Government. It is unnecessary to say that the splendid results of warfare are attributable to the august virtues of His Majesty the Emperor. On the other hand, they are partly due to the close co-operation between the Japanese forces, with their unequaled bravery, and the patriotic nation behind the gun.

"It is indeed a matter that greatly heartens us that the entire nation is admirably united, with the Imperial family as the center, when Japan is going to pave the way for the dawn of human history. As is well known to the public, some foreign powers have taken measures to stand in the way of the Island Empire at the beginning of the present hostilities. But, with the swift development of the war situation in China, they began to rectify their past attitude toward this country. Now Japan, without fear and single-handed, is making progress in brightening up the whole universe with the quintessence of the spirit of its national foundation, under the banner of international justice."

After this introduction Mr. Shiono proceeds to discuss the subject under his own jurisdiction, the administration of justice. He finds too much individualism in the Japanese legal system and complains that "the right of the accused is often more highly respected than the public interest." Declaring that "the prevalent individualistic legal thoughts are not appropriate for Japan in this emergency period," he calls for "a new system of laws, peculiar to the Japanese race, a system to be newly born, which, based on the spirit of the national foundation, is to secure the safety of the collective life of the whole nation."

Mr. Shiono seems to have been influenced in this declaration by two considerations: the war-time psychology, always intolerant of criticism, and the example of placing state interests above those of the individual which has been set by Germany and Italy, Japan's partners in the anti-Communist pact. The suggestion that the rights of the accused have in the past received too much consideration has a rather ominous suggestion for anyone who may fall into the hands of the Japanese police in the future. A good deal of previous criticism not so much of Japanese laws as of the methods of administration has been based on quite a contrary assumption; that the rights of the accused were too slightly regarded and that the police, on occasions, have resorted to distinctly irregular methods of extorting confessions of guilt.

Slap at Fascists In Roumania Seen In Move by Soviet

BUCHAREST, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Russian Minister recalled from Roumania disclosed last night that the Soviet Union would leave his post vacant.

The announcement lent color to reports that Russia was displeased at the anti-Semitism and Fascist tendencies of the new government of Premier Octavian Goga.

The Soviet envoy, M. W. Ostrowski, who was recalled two weeks ago, took formal leave of King Carol yesterday. The Russian Legation will henceforth be headed by a Charge d'Affaires.

Roumania Curbs Rabbis

BUCHAREST, Jan. 22 (AP)—Provincial and municipal authorities yesterday received orders not to renew residence permits for rabbis unless they held Roumanian citizenship. The order was expected to deprive many synagogues of rabbis.

Meanwhile, more than 1000 Jewish leaders from all parts of the country assembled here today to debate an appeal to Great Britain for refuge in Palestine.

It was uncertain what would be the exact program of the three-day assembly of the Roumanian Union of Zionists, but there was general belief it would include such a petition to the British Government for extraordinary privileges in entering Palestine.

[Jewish leaders say that there are 800,000 Jews in Roumania. The Government's figures are 1,500,000.]

Guards the Night

Drawn by John A. May — London "Bobby" Wears Impressive Air, but Goes Unarmed

Scholars Seek Police Career

Londoner's Sketchbook XII

Drawn and Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Untangling traffic, controlling crowds, pounding pavements to guard homes, the blue-uniformed "Bobby" strides impressively day and night across the London scene.

He has one special claim to fame. He is a policeman who deals effectively with danger, armed with nothing but a small truncheon—and an air of authority.

This remarkable performance the Bobby has been able to maintain through many years, partly because gangsters are almost unknown in London, partly because stern application of the law against firearms has persuaded most criminals that it is safer to go without a gun than to carry one, and partly because the average British citizen's respect for the law includes a personal respect for the unchanging helpfulness of the Man in Blue.

And yet, beneath the blue uniform, the Bobby is changing; indeed, has changed.

There are two police forces in London—One, the Metropolitan Police Force, patrols 700 square miles of London. The other, the City of London Police, keeps watch over the single square mile of historic territory which is the business center of the town and is considered a city on its own. Between the two forces there is now a very distinct gap. For while the City policeman is much the same sort of person as before, the Metropolitan policeman is on the way to changing his personality considerably.

As likely as not, the Metropolitan Bobby, who walks the beat outside one's house is a 'Varsity man, perhaps a recent graduate of either Oxford or Cambridge. For although the majority of Bobbies are still men of more ordinary educational equipment, and the way is still open to high office from the ranks, the founding of a police university and a special officer "class," has attracted a new type of young man. These new recruits aim at becoming eventually high officials at Scotland Yard, and they are trained at the special "university" in all the modern methods of crime prevention and detection. All of them have to "pound a beat" as an ordinary constable for at least eight months.

The policeman who goes to the Hendon Police College takes with him either a university degree, an examination certificate of similar standing, or the hearty commendations of a senior officer. He also takes, as part of his college equipment, a dinner jacket and the special college necktie, the college scarf and the college blazer. He receives the rank of junior station inspector and £200 a year. When he leaves the college he receives £300 a year.

Fears that this college training would strike at the foundations of the ordinary Bobby's authority and popularity appear unfounded. For the new type of constable is taught to understand the fact that the policeman is a servant of the public.

The secret behind the success of the old and the new Bobby alike is that the ordinary British citizen is a pretty sensible person and the Bobby is, after all, only an ordinary citizen who has changed his derby for a blue helmet.

J. A. M.

League Revision Of Trade Section Asked by Belgium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 22—Reconstruction of the League of Nations Financial and Economic Section is to be proposed by Belgium at the forthcoming meeting of the Council, The Christian Science Monitor understands.

King Leopold in a letter last summer to the then Premier, Dr. Paul van Zeeland, proposed "the creation of an organism of economic studies the value of which would be emphasized by its triple character of universality, permanence and independence."

The agenda for next week's Council meeting contains an item inserted at the wish of the Assembly last year under which the Council would "set up a committee to consider the structure and functions of economic and financial organizations, more particularly with a view to extending the basis of international co-operation in the economic and financial sphere."

Caution by Rapporteurs

The rapporteurs for this question are representatives of France, Poland and Sweden, but it is understood that these three countries are inclined to walk warily on the subject until the committee is actually in being and until after completion of the van Zeeland report which also deals with this subject.

According to some observers the proposed reconstruction involves the formation of an entirely economic League of Nations with a separate secretariat and autonomy on the lines of the International Labor Organization. It is more widely believed, however, that a much less ambitious scheme is likely to eventuate from the League's deliberations.

Non-Members Concerned

At the same time it is generally agreed that as at present constituted, the League's economic and financial committees do not have the authority necessary to enable them to deal with the pressing problems which confront the world —problems which concern non-members of the League as well as members. Several prominent men resigned last year from committees in question on these grounds.

But it is generally felt that politics is too intimately connected with economic and financial matters to allow the complete separation which is being advocated in some quarters hostile to the League.

Tower-to-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

People's Front and the conservative and industrial elements so that the new government has not fallen to the ground in spite of numerous interruptions of the act.

Assuming the difficult task of forming a new French government, M. Chautemps on Monday promulgated a "code of political peace" to reconcile dissident factors and steady the falling franc. Tuesday he had so far succeeded in mastering the incongruous items that the Socialist group in the Chamber of Deputies pledged him support, and with that assurance of strength he went ahead with the formation of a new Cabinet. Its announcement brought to a close a five-day interim of suspense in which both Georges Bonnet and Léon Blum tried their hand at the juggling job and failed.

The new Cabinet—which the French people receive with approval albeit with a general conviction that, at best, it's but a transient arrangement—indicates a deal of political dexterity on the part of the Premier, for it is composed mostly of Radical Socialists, supported by Socialists, and not handicapped by Communists, although its general sympathies tend toward the late People's Front.

Almost the first act of the new government was the recording of an auspicious agreement between Paris truck drivers and employers; then came a decree from the Government centralizing all army and navy forces under the defense ministry (a step usually reserved to war time); and as the week draws to a close the Premier launches a plea which he believes is designed to pull France from its financial and industrial Sargasso Sea into the trade winds of prosperity. Promising a continuation of social reforms, M. Chautemps calls on France for a voluntary exertion of discipline and civic accord in industry. And the Chamber gives him the hoped for vote of confidence. Thus the Chautemps Government gets under way with its canvas spread to patriotism.

* * *

In the Crucible of the News

¶ **Roumania**—The new anti-Semitic, pro-Fascist Goga Government has its difficulties. While moving swiftly to bring measures against the Jews into force, it encountered a realignment of minority parties rotating around Dr. Juliu Maniu, of the National Peasants party, and found its authority challenged (Goga actually controlled but 9 per cent of the chamber). King Carol thereupon dissolved Parliament and ordered new elections—a course which will give Roumania the opportunity to express approval or disapproval of the Goga creed, but with the cards stacked in favor of Goga. In this act is seen King Carol's hope that Premier Goga may be able to strengthen his position at the elections on March 3. Roumania's 16 political parties are now deep into plans for the election which, it is anticipated, will give the "Nine-per-cent" Premier either an emphatic majority or an exit order from the Premiership (the last vote, Dec. 20, having failed to give any party a clear majority).

Spain—Eighteen months drop behind the Spanish conflict and expectations of a long contest stretch ahead. The Government is now spending more than 5,000,000 pesetas daily for soldiers' wages alone, and insurgents are spending only a slightly lower amount; about 1,000,000 men are in arms; about 2,000,000 killed or injured have thus far been reported. With such figures to conjure with the day-by-day shifts in the fortunes of war seem merely routine. Fighting about Teruel, air bombardments at Barcelona and Valencia, could be reported. But the balance between the two forces remains about equal. Says Premier Negrin: "The only way to end this war is with the unconditional surrender of the rebels and the complete withdrawal of all foreign soldiers from our soil."

Canada—struggles with its old problem, dominionism vs. provincialism, but the determination of the people to strengthen Canadian unity begins to assert itself. By-elections appear to point to a general support of the Liberal Government's policies which include the strengthening of Canadian unity, provision for adequate national defense, enlargement of national prosperity.

Anglo-Eire—Premier de Valera of Eire concludes his visits with Premier Chamberlain in London this week and returns to his native haunts amidst an aura of conciliation. After seeking in vain to gain Britain's approval of his plan to unite the new quasi-independent state of Eire and North Ireland, Mr. de Valera modified his program, contenting himself with efforts to reach trade and coastal defense agreements. Both Premiers agree that Ulster shall not be forced into unity with the south. Meanwhile they await the outcome of the Ulster elections when ballots will reply on the issue of Eire-Ulster union. It is predicted that six weeks will pass before the Anglo-Eire conversations will be resumed. This will give experts opportunity to draft specific plans for settlement of the economic difficulties and the problem of administration of fortified ports.

* * *

Flashes From Washington

¶ **President Roosevelt** this week: Named Stanley F. Reed to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; conferred with business and industrial groups; received recovery proposal from Business Advisory Council; conferred with New England governors on flood control.

The Senate: Spent a week of stagnation, foiled by a filibuster.

The House: Passed a record peacetime naval appropriation; approved modified report on housing loan bill; passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation.

The Labor Department: Reported the greatest December decline in factory employment since 1920.

Warning Is Given Saskatchewan To Arm Against Drought

REGINA, Sask., Jan. 22 (CP)—Responsibilities imposed upon the Saskatchewan Government by the "disaster of drought" are stressed in the speech from the Throne read by Lieut. Gov. A. P. McNab as he opened the eighth Legislature's fourth session.

Legislation to combat drought conditions through "the closest co-operation in the carrying out of prairie farm rehabilitation activities" and by control of soil drifting are forecast in the speech. Provision for seed and seeding supplies for next spring is anticipated.

Establishment of a provisional tax commission and organization of voluntary, co-operative, hospital benefit associations are forecast, but their nature is not indicated. Other anticipated legislation has to do with land titles, succession duties, game and arrears of taxes.

CCC Clerk Faces Long Prison Term

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Reno E. Stitely, young government clerk who embezzled $84,000 of government funds by padding CCC pay rolls with checks he cashed himself, faced the prospect today of spending the next six to twelve years in prison.

Federal Judge Joseph W. Cox also assessed the maximum fine, $36,000. This will stand as a lien against any of Stitely's property that may be found for attachment. He pleaded guilty.

An investigator's report which Senator Pittman (D) of Nevada read to the Senate said the $2300 voucher clerk in the park service had bought a $12,000 home, one or more automobiles each year for several years, and had banked more than $70,000. The report said none of the Government's money had been recovered.

Rumors of another investigation —into a shortage of $1,000,0000 in CCC accounts—were heard by the Senate Public Lands Committee yesterday, but were denied.

Book Plebiscite by Czechs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—English and American fiction continues to make a wide appeal to Czech readers. This was apparent from the voting in the tenth annual symposium to determine the most popular book of 1937, held here in December.

The voting was arranged and published by the influential Czech paper Lidové Noviny of Brno (Moravia). The plebiscite was patronized not only by Moravians but also by Bohemians and Slovak readers, and the vote therefore gave a fairly accurate picture of the preferences of an average Czech reader during the year.

Mary Webb among women and Robert Graves among English writers apparently attracted the greatest attention in 1937. At the top of American writers was John Gunther with his book "Inside Europe." In 1936 he won the greatest number of all votes. Another American writer, Pearl Buck, with her Chinese trilogy, is also widely read. This may be due to the interest of the Czecho-slovak people in the people of China. The film, "The Good Earth," may also have helped.

Wickham Steed's book on dictatorship and democracy has been much read and approved. Among natural scientific books, Sir James Jeans' "Universe Around Us" found a number of admirers, while from Scottish authors, Eric Linklater's "Juan in China," is mentioned. Books about animals also are much enjoyed in this country.

As regards Czech authors, Karel Capek's new book about miners, "The First Rescuing Party," wins many votes. Poetry is not excluded from the list; Jaroslav Sieffert's moving "Eight Poems" about President Masaryk written last September are mentioned. In the biographies, Capek's "Talks with President Masaryh" takes first place.

Czech schoolboys, like their elders, find much delight in English and American authors and favor Defoe, Swift, Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Mark Twain and Kipling.

Loan Terms Fitted to Each Risk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — "Tailored-to-the-individual" finance plans are foreseen by the United States Building and Loan League's committee on trends, in place of arrangements standardized on a national basis, as at present. The movement in the direction of more flexibility already is found marked by the committee.

There is likely to be, they hold, more variability in interest rates, varying loan terms, and the choice of either of two or three ways of repaying loans. The committee sees also the possibility of incorporating advance payments in preparation for taxes and insurance.

This step away from regimentation or standardization is held logical, in view of the great variation of social and economic conditions which influence the position of individual borrowers throughout the nation. It is believed that more latitude in choice of borrowing conditions, as long as in the end the bargain is a commercially sound one, will stimulate real estate buying.

A cross-section study of building and loan associations by the committee showed that one-fourth of those queried make loans at three or more different interest rates, and that 46 of the managers think this plan will be generally adopted. It was first tried four years ago.

One plan reduces periodically the interest rate charged as reductions are made in the unpaid balance of the mortgage. Another bases the interest rate on the length of the amortization period, while a third seeks to ascertain the risk of the individual loan by the use of a rating analysis sheet which considers the risk in both the physical security and the borrower.

In 1930, 11 years and five months was the average maximum term permitted for loans. Today the average for the longest loan is 13 years and eight months. Among associations with more than $1,000,000 in assets, the average limit is 15 years and eight months.

The committee learned that where associations formerly had but one loan length term to offer, at least 100 of them now "cut the loan pattern more nearly to fit the cloth."

Byron Anniversary Marked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MISSOLONGHI, Greece, Jan. 22—This Greek town is today commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Lord Byron, the British poet, who, early in the nineteenth century, was killed fighting for the liberation of the Greek people.

In 1823 Lord Byron, whose liberal views were well known, was elected to the Greek committee, a small body of influential Liberals who had taken up the cause of the people of Greece.

He sailed for Greece in the "Hercules," a collier-built sailing tub of 120 tons, and anchored off Cephalonia. While there he received a summons from Prince Alexander Mavrocordato urging him to go to Missolonghi and enclosing a request from the legislative body "to co-operate with Mavrocordato in the organization of western Greece."

After an adventurous voyage he landed at Missolonghi on Jan. 5, 1824, where he received a royal reception from the inhabitants. During three months' residence at Missolonghi he advanced large sums of money for payment of the troops and led in the fray himself.

The town of Missolonghi plans to establish a museum to hold relics of Lord Byron's stay in Greece.

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Hawaii Cool to Boycott Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Efforts to start a campaign in Hawaii for the boycott of Japanese goods have met with only a slight support from Chinese groups.

After participating in boycott demonstrations in San Francisco, Kenneth Sano, Hawaiian-born Japanese, returned to Honolulu recently with credentials from the United Committee for the Boycott of Japanese Goods.

Attempts by Mr. Sano to inaugurate a boycott in Honolulu and to obtain the official support of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other Chinese civic groups were coolly received.

While the boycott campaign has been promised the private co-operation of a few Chinese merchants and business men, officials of the Chamber of Commerce in a statement to the press said that organization was of the opinion any such effort would be more harm than benefit, and would stir up animosity in an otherwise peaceful community.

Labor unions, including representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization, are making a strong bid for the support of Japanese workers and have been cool toward the boycott proposal.

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu, meanwhile, has announced endorsement of plans for establishment of a Hawaii Exporters Association in Japan to facilitate movements of goods from Japan to the Territory. The association will apply for a charter separate from that of the proposed North American Exporters Association, which would import goods into the American mainland for American consumption. Hawaii imports from Japan are largely for the use of Japanese, who comprise approximately 38 per cent of the Territory's population.

Canadian Research To Abolish Poverty Is Urged by Labor

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 22 (CP)—Appointment of a royal commission to make a comprehensive survey of physical, human and financial resources of the Dominion as a preliminary to legislation designed to abolish poverty, is urged upon the Canadian Government by the All-Canadian Congress of Labor.

Abolition of poverty is a task for which the Government has been given a mandate, the Congress declared, and one that is not impossible of achievement. The solution is to be found, it is held, in a method of equitable distribution among citizens of the product of their labor.

The congress also urged maintenance of national unity against threats of disintegration, determined efforts toward national unemployment insurance in spite of opposition from some of the provinces, and full support of the League of Nations.

Reich Bans Publication Of Anti-Semitic Paper

BERLIN, Jan. 22 (AP)—Publication of Germany's leading anti-Semitic journal, Julius Streicher's "Der Stürmer," today was banned indefinitely. No reason was given for the ban.

MUNICH, Germany, Jan. 22 (AP)—Police yesterday confiscated a special issue of Julius Streicher's anti-Semitic weekly, "Der Stürmer," in which he demanded capital punishment for what was called racial turpitude—intimate relations between Aryans and Jews. Such relations are forbidden under the Nurnberg anti-Semitic laws of 1935.

Police Wednesday confiscated a regular issue of "Der Stürmer" because of its violent attack on the Reich Currency Control Department which was accused of granting currency transfers to German Jews going to Switzerland to study the Talmud.

Big Gain in Tourists Reported by Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A 29 per cent increase in tourist traffic in Toronto last year was reported by J. Hambleton, director of the Ontario Travel and Publicity Bureau, at the annual convention here of the Toronto Convention and Tourist Association. During the year 326 conventions were held in Toronto, and nearly $20,000,000 was spent. Of the 9,000,000 visitors entering Ontario, nearly 4,000,000 visited Toronto.

Competiton in this lucrative tourist industry has grown increasingly keen, according to Mr. Hambleton. Although the city cannot grant as much money for this work as might be hoped for, Mayor Day pointed out that the city recognizes the importance of the work, and wishes the association to continue its efforts to bring people to the city.

Sino

(Continued from Page 1)

did not reply in any sincere manner, therefore the Japanese Government no longer would deal with him.

The Foreign Minister paid tribute to the United States for its "fair and just attitude" toward the Chinese-Japanese conflict and said "the importance of American understanding of conduct of our foreign affairs needs scarcely to be mentioned."

He asserted Japan's policy toward Britain was maintenance of traditional friendship, and "I desire to urge upon our own people to stand solidly behind this policy."

Bigger Army Asked

War Minister, Gen. Sugiyama, said that "we cannot make any predictions about development of the international situation" and voiced the need for an increased Japanese army.

He asserted Chinese had put more than 1,500,000 men in the field in the past six months, and that more than half of them had been lost. The Chinese Army lost morale with the fall of Nanking, but General Chiang failed to realize this and was preparing for further resistance, the War Minister avowed.

Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, the Naval Minister, in his address to the Diet, reported that the Navy had been more successful than first expected, and presently was supreme both on China waterways and in the air in north and central China. He held that General Chiang's alleged dependence on third-power aid was one reason that there was no immediate likelihood of an end to hostilities.

To Raise Vast Sums

Finance Minister Okinobu Kaya reported that, because of the war, it was necessary to raise vast amounts of money, partly by increased taxes and principally through bond issues.

The regular budget of 2,867,000,000 yen (about $830,000,000) was to be supplemented with a special budget for war expenses, Mr. Kaya revealed. Anticipating a rise in commodity prices, he announced maximums would be fixed, and detailed plans for a managed economy.

Mr. Kaya told the Parliamentarians that there was no ground for apprehensions abroad that the hostilities would impair Japan's economic position, and gave assurances the exchange rate would continue at a stable level.

The Government planned to adjust international payments by promoting exports, encouraging gold production, regulating imports and decreasing foreign payments outside of trade, and curtailing domestic gold consumption.

While there would be some temporary tax increases, the Finance Minister explained, a plan for thorough and general tax revision had been abandoned.

Peiping Cuts Tariffs

PEIPING, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Provisional Chinese Government set up here with Japanese backing today announced tariff reductions on certain commodities.

The reductions were represented as equal to all nations and, therefore, not discriminatory.

Wang Ke-min, chairman of the Government's executive council, said reductions were made "on a limited number of commodities deemed necessary for relief of the distressed areas, improvement of the people's livelihood and improvement of trade to safeguard foreign obligations secured by customs receipts."

Imports on which tariffs were reduced included cotton piece goods, woolen goods, rayon, aluminum ware, agricultural machinery, fish, sea food, grains (including wheat, flour and rice), sugar, gasoline, some chemicals, paper, wood, chinaware, cement, fertilizers, bicycles, rickshas and rubber.

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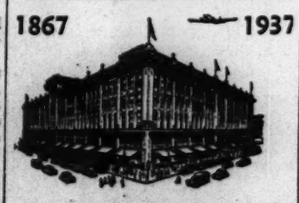
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U. S. Court Reforms Promised To Simplify Civil Procedure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Forty-nine different types of civil procedures in federal courts will be simplified into one universal and non-technical system this year in one of the most far-reaching reforms in American judicial practice.

The step is the outgrowth of agitation by legal reformers extending back over a generation, which finally resulted in authority granted by Congress in 1934 for the courts to put their own house in order.

New rules were recently adopted by the Supreme Court under this authority and are described by Homer Cummings, the Attorney General, as "another milestone in the progress toward judicial reform which will secure the just, speedy and inexpensive determination of every action." The rules become effective three months after the close of Congress, or on Sept. 1, whichever date is earlier.

Followed State Procedure

Hitherto, federal courts have adopted the procedural methods prevailing in the respective states where they are placed, with the result that there are 49 systems, including the District of Columbia, some of them unrevised for years. Now at last all this is to be changed. In hitting upon a unified system, a process of simplification has also been resorted to, and the elimination of technicalities. It is asserted that under the new system laymen would be able to carry on their own cases in federal district courts.

The new unitary federal procedure is expected to influence immediately various states to bring their own methods into conformity. Groups of lawyers in several states are now working to that end. The new rules were drawn up after several months of careful study by a group of eminent lawyers named by the Supreme Court. The rules were recently approved by the court and submitted to Congress.

The present reform deals only with federal court practice in civil procedure, but a similar program toward simplifying rules of criminal procedure is expected later, under terms of the 1934 law.

The present system of different procedures, each based on local practice, "still enforces," Mr. Cummings declared in his recent annual report, "the technical intricacies and refinements that prevailed in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries but (which) have long been abandoned in the land that gave them birth."

Instances show how effective the rules may be. At present a case may be thrown out because a lawyer has brought an equity suit when he should have brought a law suit, or vice versa. The new procedure substitutes one form of action, known as "civil action" for suits in equity and law.

Pleadings Simplified

Present pleadings, which frequently are complicated, are simplified to require "a short and plain statement on the grounds upon which the court's jurisdiction depends; a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief, and a demand for judgment for the relief to which he deems himself entitled."

"Short and plain" seems to be the motto of the new system. Denials are also required to be "short and plain," while another section of the same rule specifies that "no technical forms of pleading or motions are required," while another says "all pleadings shall be construed as to do substantial justice."

Simple "motions to dismiss" are substituted for demurrers, pleas and exceptions for insufficiency of a pleading.

Flexibility Increased

Another feature is that federal judges are specifically authorized to direct attorneys for litigants, at their discretion, to appear before them in advance of trial for a conference to consider simplifying the issues, and to speed the case. Recently in Boston, Detroit and Cleveland circuit courts have adopted this practice.

There is the same simplification in taking depositions, and in general a new-found flexibility is incorporated into the rules. Another unusual feature is that parties may stipulate that a jury shall consist of any number less than 12, or that a verdict or a finding of a stated majority of the jurors shall be taken as the verdict of the jury.

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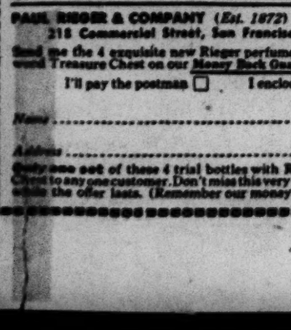
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Chicago Bridge Is Finally Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some still feel it should be called "The Bridge That President Roosevelt Made Famous." But Chicago's new Outer Drive Bridge, dedicated last fall by the President with his epic, heard-around-the-world, foreign policy speech, is to be named, it has been officially decided, of all things, "The Outer Drive Bridge."

Months of anxious waiting are thus ended and Chicagoans may now go unconcerned about their business, using the brige itself if their business takes them in that direction. The structure, a double-span bascule lift bridge across the mouth of the Chicago River, connecting the south and north sections of the outer drive, was called the Outer Drive Bridge even before it was built. The term was applied as a makeshift appellation, hardly fitting, except in a temporary way, for such an important structure.

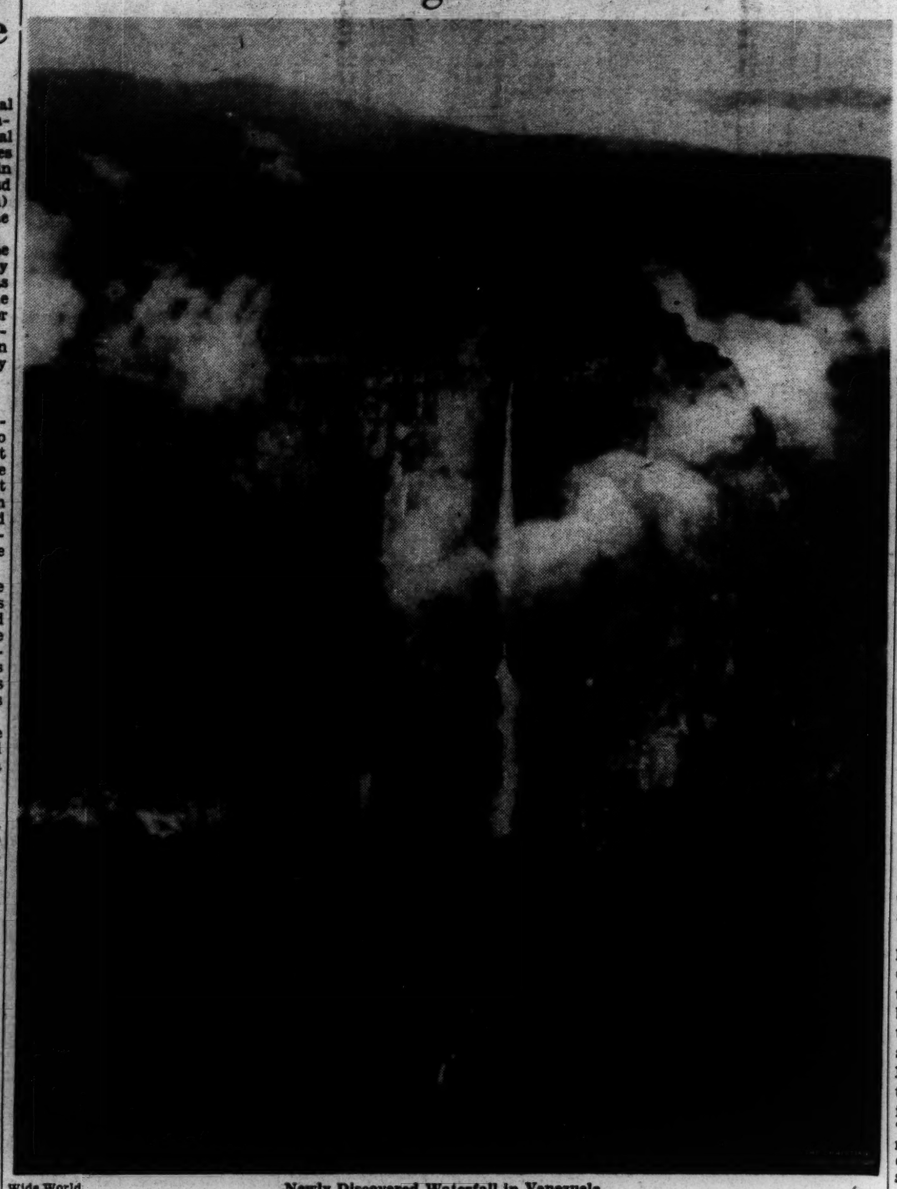
Decision to name it officially The Outer Drive Bridge has brought, however, sighs of relief, and a recognition that after all, what better name could there be. What could really be more fitting?

The Chicago Park District Commissioners took into consideration suggestions that certain persons and historical events be honored by naming the bridge after them. They held though that the bridge, like all others in Chicago, should be named so as to fix its location. There being but one bridge on the outer drive the name determined upon most adequately, it is agreed, fixes its location.

Taggart Quits Post

FRENCH LICK, Ind., Jan. 22 (AP)—The Indiana Democratic Committee has accepted the resignation of Thomas D. Taggart as National Committeeman and unanimously elected Frank McHale, Indianapolis and Logansport lawyer, to succeed him. Mr. Taggart, whose father, the late Thomas T. Taggart, headed the party in the State for many years, had served seven years in the post.

'World's Highest Waterfall'



Wide World
Newly Discovered Waterfall in Venezuela
This Waterfall, Believed to Be a Mile High and Consequently the Highest in the World, Was Discovered by Jimmy Angel, American Aviator. Mr. Angell Based His Estimate of the Waterfall's Height on the Altimeter Readings of His Plane, Which Indicated That the Water Had a Sheer Drop of Between 5000 and 6000 Feet and Then Continued Another 1000 Feet Before Becoming a Stream Again. The Waterfall Is Believed to Be on the Caroni River, a Contributory of the Orinoco River

Guaranteed Wage In Laundry Work Figured for State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Guaranteed weekly wages for women and minors employed in the laundry industry were recommended by Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner, today in accepting a report by the Laundry Minimum Wage Board, the first such group to sit under the 1937 New York State Minimum Wage Act.

In proposing a guaranteed wage, which would vary between urban and rural areas, the board urged destruction of the wash-day Monday tradition to iron out the peaks in laundry activity and provide steady work throughout the week.

The guaranteed wage was agreed upon unanimously by the nine members of the board, Mr. Andrews said.

The wage in Zone A, including New York City, Westchester and Nassau counties, would be $14 a week for every week in which the employee worked even as much as a few hours, and up to 40 hours.

For a limited time, the weekly guarantee in Zone B, which includes Suffolk County, and all cities outside New York, Westchester and Nassau counties, with a population of more than 18,000, would be $12.80 a week, but this differential would be eliminated by Dec. 31, 1939.

In Zone C, or rural communities, a flat payment of 30 cents an hour was recommended.

"The guaranteed weekly wage is one of the greatest contributions the board could have made to the stabilization of the lives of the workers, as well as to the industry itself," Mr. Andrews said. "Under this regulation, every woman who is called to work at all during any given week knows that she will receive a minimum of $14 and can therefore compute her earnings and determine what her expenditures will be on that basis."

Public hearings on the report will be held in New York City on Feb. 5; in Albany, on Feb. 8; and in Buffalo, on Feb. 9.

A wage order in the laundry business would cover 20,000 women employed in 883 power laundries in New York State and 2200 employed in 1308 hand laundries, it was said.

A survey of employment in New York City laundries last year showed the median weekly earnings to be $14.57, according to Mr. Andrews.

Picket Law Clarification Is Asked in Bill at Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22 (AP)—New York's Legislature was asked yesterday to clarify the state penal law in regard to "peaceful picketing."

The request was made in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Nathanial M. Minkoff, New York City American Laborite.

Aerial Explorers Uncover Secrets of Venezuelan Wilds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Aerial photographs of the Mount Auyantepuy region in southern Venezuela, the original "Lost World" of Conan Doyle fame, disclose intimate secrets of a strange and little known corner of the globe, a region which was old and grim when Manhattan Island was still buried beneath the Ice Age.

Beyond the Venezuelan jungles and just north of the Brazilian boundary, a party of five explorers headed by Dr. George H. H. Tate of the American Museum of Natural History, has flown over Mount Auyantepuy and found it to be an ancient elevated plateau dissected by the erosion of thousands of years into a series of peaks and isolated uplands. A tremendous fall of water, believed to be the world's highest, has been located and photographed. New species of birds and mammals are being studied while the whole region is being mapped, something which could only be accomplished by plane, since the forests are trackless and the streams unnavigable.

The first scientific expedition into this region was led in 1927 by Dr. Tate of the museum's mammal department. On that occasion the explorers camped at the foot of Mount Roraima, uncovering the brass plate telling of a previous penetration by Mr. and Mrs. Clementi, 13 years before.

There they found, among many rare animals, what was first thought to be Caenolestes, the strange "living fossil" marsupial of the high Andes. Instead, it turned out to be a queer little mouse which has appropriated Roraima's summit and slopes for its homeland.

This great plateau, it will be remembered, was the setting for Conan Doyle's vivid, imaginative scenes of his "Lost World" where dinosaurs and pterodactyls lived in isolated seclusion—the land the rest of the world forgot until most of its denizens acquired the distinction of being "living fossils."

Here, too, is born the "Father of Streams," first tracked to its wilderness lair in 1841 by Schomburgk.

Arts Flourish in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Seasonal activities of the Society of the Four Arts began officially with the formal opening of its own building erected during the summer on Celba Avenue, just off of Royal Palm Way.

The building is after the Spanish tradition of stucco and it is hoped will be the first unit of a group. Steps at the entrance are of quarry stone and a patio and garden are in the rear. Landscaping has been done and although the exterior has yet to be entirely finished the galleries are ready and in use.

On the first floor is a large gallery furnished in the Spanish style and on this floor also are executive offices and kitchen. On the second floor there is a gallery with small stage and dressing rooms, designed for lectures, and musical and dramatic events.

At the formal opening Alfred G. Kay, president, and Mrs. Kay and officers and directors, received in a pre-view tea. The first display held in the new building illustrated the "Origin of [illegible] Modern Movement in Art" [illegible] 100 paintings were lent [illegible] exhibit by individuals [illegible] galleries and arrangement was by Mrs. Frederick Johnson.

The initial literary event was the presentation of Mrs. John Elliott in a reading from her now book "Uncle Sam Ward and His Circle." Mrs. Elliott is honorary president of the Society and under her chairmanship a library has been established.

Besides building its new plant the Society kept its galleries open during the summer, conducting classes in art, journalism and allied subjects.

New Campaign Planned For Child Labor Law

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—The National Child Labor Committee announces plans to campaign this winter for Federal legislation based on the first Federal child labor law and "the interstate commerce power."

The committee, in a statement issued by Courtenay Dinwiddie, general secretary, expressed belief such legislation would be upheld by the Supreme Court. It also planned to continue the campaign for ratification of the original proposal for a constitutional amendment which has been before the states 13 years.

Soviet Gets Giant Plane

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Martin ocean transport, biggest flying boat ever launched in the United States, landed Jan. 20 in Jamaica Bay off Floyd Bennett Field, after a flight of one hour, 52 minutes from Baltimore, Md.

The craft carried 33 passengers and a crew of 10 commanded by Capt. W. K. Ebel. The flight constituted delivery to the Soviet Government, for which it was built by the Glenn L. Martin Company.

Two Canadians Named For Seats in Senate

OTTAWA, Jan. 22 (CP)—Duncan Marshall, former Ontario Minister of Agriculture, and Norman Lambert, president of the Liberal Federation of Canada have been appointed to the Senate, it was announced recently.

Pledge Invited By Chicago Judge Of Safety Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some 16,000 motorists in the Chicago area have pledged themselves to drive "safely, sanely, and soberly," and the number is still mounting toward the 100,000 goal set by Judge J. M. Braude of the Safety Court here.

The campaign, started some two months ago, is gathering momentum, it is reported, as more people see the "pledged to drive carefully" sticker on the windshields of automobiles of those who have already joined the "Legion of Honor." When Judge Braude recently came to the Safety Court, where each day he hears of the toll of fatalities caused by automobile accidents, he was astonished at the seriousness of the situation and came to the conclusion that the great mass of the people were oblivious to the gravity of the number of daily injuries resulting from reckless and careless driving.

To arouse the people to the necessity of playing their own individual part in keeping the highways safe, Judge Braude thought of asking each one to take a pledge which would be a constant reminder to the man or woman at the wheel. In an interview, he noted a legend he had seen above license plates on trucks, which read: "Will stop at all railroad crossings."

Stickers Sent

Pledge cards were supplied reading:

"In the interests of safe, sane, and sober driving, and to help protect human life, limb, and property, I do pledge myself to drive carefully at all times."

After a radio announcement in his daily broadcasts of the Safety Court proceedings, requests began to come in for cards, which in turn brought windshield stickers to motorists. But it is not necessary to sign this particular card, Judge Braude said. People can just write their pledge on any piece of paper in their own language to drive "safely, sanely, and soberly," and mail it to him, enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope, for the sticker.

"It is time to develop an etiquette of the road which will change our driving ways and habits," declared the Judge. "It has been made quite apparent to me that frequently individuals become changed personalities when they get into the driver's seat. The average man who would not think of preceding a lady through a doorway, thinks nothing at all of cutting in front of her when driving. We must observe the same common decencies and courtesies we have been taught in daily lives also, when we are behind the wheel.

"But when the average man pledges himself to do a certain thing, I believe there is a strong tendency in him to keep faith with himself. In fact, we already have letters from people who are carrying the pledge sticker on their windshield, saying that these stickers have helped to make them 'safety conscious,' and at the same time have gained for them the admiration and respect of others as well as courtesies and consideration."

Man at Wheel

Judge Braude frequently remarks that of the three factors entering into the question of safety on the highways the man behind the wheel is the most responsible. The other two, he points out, are the automobile itself and the highways. But automobile manufacturers are doing everything to perfect the car, he said, and builders of roads are employing every possible engineering skill to make the highways safe.

In spite of precautions, one out of every 130 persons in this country is injured each year as the result of an automobile accident, and a total of 37,000 people are killed, Judge Braude noted.

As the campaign gathers momentum various organizations are joining in to encourage their members to send in pledges. These include Parent Teacher Associations, the American Legion, women's clubs, church groups and civic organizations.

Actors Eat Cast And Scenery Too

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 22 (AP)—You've heard of actors chewing scenery. Well, these actors more than overdid their histrionics. They ate the scenery.

It was all for a nice little bit (or bite, if you prefer) in "Her Jungle Love." The actors were alligators. They were supposed to eat a man, but a dummy was substituted.

The dummy actor was stuffed with hamburger. Then a few of the actors ate the dummy, clothes and all.

A few of the other alligators, which didn't get in on the feed, swished their tails in indignation. Then they attacked the plaster rocks on which the dummy had lain.

This rock-eating scene couldn't be filmed, because Hollywood doesn't like to have its illusions shattered. The cameramen just looked on in amusement. The alligators' trainers looked on in amazement.

Iowa State College Youth Owns and Edits a Newspaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—An experiment in country journalism has made Vic Bluedorn, Iowa State College student, an independent business man.

Mr. Bluedorn, who owns, edits and publishes the Scott County Tribune, a weekly paper of 4000 circulation at Walcott, Iowa, started the paper five years ago, as a hand-out shoppers' guide, when he was a sophomore in high school. His capital at that time amounted to $25, saved from the meager salary he obtained as a grocery clerk after school and on Saturdays.

The paper is now valued at about $10,000, exclusive of the two-story brick building housing it, the extensive job-printing plant that goes with it and the staff car. All, of course, are owned by Mr. Bluedorn. All have been purchased from profits of his business.

Of schoolboy age himself, the successful business "boy" believes in youth in his business. Up to two years ago, he handled all details of the business himself. As it grew, he hired more employees to handle the lusty young business.

The philosophy of the Scott County Tribune, described by Iowa State College journalism heads as "an unusual experiment in country journalism, that is rarely if ever successful," is different from other country weeklies.

Local news is handled like big news and there are no such locals as "Mrs. Williams of Pine Hollow was a guest in town Saturday." There is no room for provincialism or hackneyed, stereotyped, weak news items. Correspondents, most of them young, scattered over a radius of 30 to 40 miles, furnish the gist of the items that fill the 8 to 12 pages weekly.

The growth of the Scott County Tribune, from a depression baby advertising "throw-away," financed by hope, to a thriving legitimate business, reads like an economic fairy tale, but most of it has been due to the energy and engaging personality of the young Bluedorn.

The paper was built by Mr. Bluedorn while attending high school at Davenport, Iowa, driving the 13 miles daily and, later, from his long-range editorship while at Iowa State College. He is a sophomore at Iowa State and won his freshman numeral in football last year. He is studying economics and journalism.

Mexican Air Service Speeded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 22—Speeding up of the Los Angeles-Mexico City-Havana service to one day and installation of new 32-passenger high-altitude planes on the Brownsville-Panama route forecast a bright future for Mexican aviation in 1938, according to George L. Rihl, vice-president of Pan American Airways and founder of the Mexican Aviation Company, its local subsidiary half owned by the Mexican Government.

A new 21-passenger Douglas plane has been added to the American company's ,Brownsville, Texas, to Mexico City service and during the year additional 32-passenger, four-motored Boeing planes, now being built in Seattle, Wash., will go on the Panama route which traverses Mexico, Mr. Rihl said. These planes will operate at 15,000 to 16,000 feet to enable them to ride over bad weather conditions at lower levels.

Faster Service

With new faster equipment and a rearrangement of schedules, the present three-day service from Los Angeles to Havana by way of Mexico City and Merida, Mexico, will be cut two days.

No immediate plans have been made for opening other new routes but all emphasis will be placed upon improving existing ones. All inter-Mexican lines are operated by domestic companies, while Pan American concentrates upon international service.

Strike Settlement

Expansion of Mexican service is projected in spite of the fact the Mexican Aviation Company suffered a serious strike during 1937. This was settled to the apparent satisfaction of both parties.

Opportunities for increased air travel in Mexico are afforded by two factors, said Mr. Rihl. The first is the rapid economic development of the country and the second is the fact distances are so great and communications so limited between the isolated regions of the country that aviation offers the only solution for business travel.

Sixty-One Incomes Over Million in '36

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Sixty-one persons—the largest number in five years—paid taxes on net incomes of $1,000,000 or more last year, the Treasury disclosed today.

One had an income between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 in 1936 (1937 taxes based on 1936 income); four between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000; 14 between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000; nine between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000; and 33 between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000. The names were not made public.

Although nearly double the 33 in the previous year, last year's million-dollar group compared with 513 in 1929. The smallest number of million dollar incomes was 20 in 1932.

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Colored News and Communism Attacked in N. Y. Bar Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Strong criticism of that section of the press which "colors" news dispatches and a declaration that the American form of government is "menaced by the infiltration of communist forces into the ranks of labor and the spread of red propaganda in large centers, particularly through pseudo-democratic groups," features a report by a subcommittee of the New York State Bar Association placed before a meeting of that body here today.

Communistic infiltration, it charges, is directed not to amelioration of conditions of the American worker within the framework of the Constitution, but is designed to destroy the system by creating dissatisfaction, discontent and disillusionment, the report says. It holds that communist activity in these circles has only revolutionary ends.

"In our large centers we have organizations whose titles would lead us to believe that they espouse peace and democratic ideals," the report continues, "but which in reality dole out . . . communist error to an unsuspecting citizenry and particularly to our youth."

The committee urges Americans to keep their hands off the affairs of foreign nations.

Louis L. Babcock is chairman of the committee which prepared the report. Others subscribing to it in full are William J. Hanover, H. Barton Farr, Horace C. Hale, Stewart F. Hancock, Deering Howe, Francis K. Kernan, T. Carl Nixon, John P. O'Brien and John F. O'Ryan.

Jeremiah T. Mahoney, the eleventh member of the committee, was in accord with the report save for one paragraph, which refers to alleged propaganda by the Moscow News and the short wave radio and the tendency of Americans to interfere in the affairs of other nations.

Cornelius W. Wickersham, in an address before the meeting, spoke of the increased stringency of requirements for law students and admission to the bar and declared there were still too many lawyers who show their unfitness to practice and too many complaints by the grievance committee, all of which indicated that the present legal system was far from perfect.

Mr. Wickersham stressed the rapid changes in the legal and social set-ups, declaring that what was law yesterday was no longer law today, and may be changed again tomorrow.

"This is a subject that requires the attention of law schools and bar examiners," he said, "to the end that in the future the members of the bar may be better able to advise their clients in the hurly-burly of the press releases of bureaucracy.

German Women's Jobs Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Recent statistics show that the number of registered unemployed women in Germany has fallen from 1,250,000 to 120,000, and the number employed has risen from 4,300,000 to 5,900,000, between Jan. 31, 1933, and Aug. 31, 1937. In fact, as in the case of men, a surplus has been turned into a scarcity of labor in many jobs.

In order to get an idea of women's present place in Germany's economic life, the professional census of 1933 is a good starting point. At that time, 21,000,000 men and 11,500,000 women, including the unemployed, had to earn a living; that is, about 33 per cent of the wage earners in this country are women, and about an equal number are exclusively housewives. The greater majority of unmarried women of working age have some employment and many women continue in it after marriage. In 1933, the number of married, divorced and widowed women was nearly 5,000,000, of whom 60 per cent were working in family concerns.

The distribution of German men and women in the different branches of work is interesting to note. In agriculture and forestry, there are 4,700,000 men and 4,600,000 women; in industry and handicraft, 10,300,000 and 2,800,000; in trade and transport, 4,000,000 and 1,900,000; in uublic and private services, 1,800,000 and 9,900,000, respectively, and in housework, 1,200,000 women.

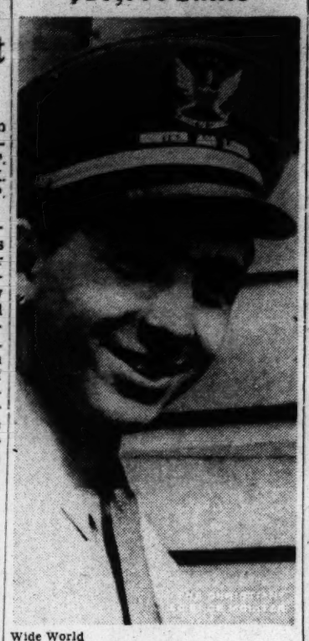
From these figures, it is clear, that today, as for centuries, agriculture is still the joint work of men and women. On the farm, in particular, the wife continues her work while every year an army of women gather in the potato and sugar-beet harvests. As was to be expected, in the heavy industries such as mining and engineering, the proportion of men to women is about 9 to 1. But the spinning and clothing industries are predominantly women's sphere, as are luxury industries, tobacco, sweets and similar lines.

The increased number of women in industry is explained by new methods in mass production where unskilled and physically easier work is suitable for women.

Married women working in industry number 700,000. In the spinning industry, they make up 42 per cent of the total. The difficulties of this position have long been realized, especially the absence of the mother in the education of the children. A recent inquiry into the activities of the mothers of youthful offenders showed that in 90 per cent of the 750 cases examined, the mother was either away from the home, had passed on or was away at work most of the day.

It is interesting to note that since the first professional census of 1882, domestic service is the only branch in which the number of women employed has decreased.

$10,000 Smile



Wide World

Gerry Reed

Gerry, a resident of Allentown, Penna., is $10,000 richer today because, as a newsboy, he served his customers with a smile. Gerry, now 18, and an employee of the Allentown-Bethlehem Airport, was rewarded for his cheerfulness by being left that sum in the will of Oliver H. Genert, former theater operator and baseball manager.

University Linked To Toronto Advance In President's Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The need for social science research work in the University of Toronto in order to equip students for better relations with their fellow men, was stressed in a recent report of the president, H. J. Cody.

Courses in public and business administration, and accommodations for general expansion—particularly in the chemistry departments—were also listed in the report as necessary for the advancement of the university.

The modern university does not stand apart from the community and its needs, the report said, and it pointed out that during the past year 7662 students took continuous courses through the department of university extension, while extension lectures were attended by 33,597 persons.

American Planning Group Picks Four New Directors

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The American Planning and Civic Association elected four new directors and re-elected four others at its National Parks Conference today.

New directors named were James M. Langley of Concord, N. H.; Gilmore D. Clarke, New York; Ben H. Kizer, Spokane, Wash., and Dr. Hermon Bumpus, Waban, Mass.

Directors re-elected were Horace M. Albright, New York, president of the association; Harold S. Buttenheim, New York, first vice-president; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Penna., and J. C. Nichols, Kansas City, Mo.

Maritime Unity Promised

By the Associated Press

Labor News in Brief:

San Francisco:—Harry Bridges and Joseph Curran gave mutual pledges of support in striving for unity between west and east coast maritime workers as the C. I. O. national maritime unity conference drew toward a close here today.

The conference yesterday announced formation of a new United Seaman's Council of North America as an instrument to achieve unity. A referendum on the conference program, participated in by the rank and file of component unions, is to be completed by April 25. The new United Seamen's Council is to meet in San Francisco May 1.

Mr. Curran, who is president of the National Maritime Union and unlicensed personnel in the East, Gulf and Great Lakes regions, said he would aid in trying to bring back into the fold Pacific coast groups that had separated from the national maritime uniti movement. Mr. Bridges, Pacific coast C. I. O. chieftain, said he would help Mr. Curran's union bring into the movement members of the A. F. of L. international Longshoremen's union in the East.

Detroit, Mich.: Police of suburban Dearborn arrested 352 members of the United Automobile Workers of America who attempted to distribute union literature at the gates of the Ford Motor Company's Rouge plant yesterday.

Those arrested were charged with violation of an ordinance that designates the road in front of the Ford plant as a congested area and prohibits the distribution of newspapers there.

Washington: A maritime union leader told the House Merchant Marine Committee the seamen who rescued more than 700 passengers from the grounded Dollar Liner President Hoover "now have to go into the breadline for being heroes." Harry Lundeberg, chairman of the sailors' union of the Pacific, said the crew of the liner which went aground in the Orient recently lost most of their belongings and few had more than $5 apiece when they returned to this country.

"The minute the ship hit," Mr. Lundeberg said, "their pay stopped. That's a federal law. Still, they spent more than 36 hours getting the 700 passengers ashore and that's a big job."

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 22

President:

Named Stanley F. Reed to be Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

Conferred with auto manufacturers and finance company officials on business situation.

Received recovery proposals from business advisory council.

Conferred with six New England Governors on flood control.

Vetoed bill to increase rates of pay for charmen and charwomen in custodial service of Post Office Department.

Senate:

Listened to 27-hour filibuster against anti-lynching bill by Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana.

House:

Passed bill permitting printing of illustrations of U. S. and foreign postage stamps for philatelic purposes.

Passed, 283-15, record peacetime naval appropriation, of $553,000,000.

Approved conference report on housing loan bill without prevailing wage provision.

Passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation.

Passed resolution authorizing President to invite foreign nations to participate in Constitution anniversary ceremonies at Philadelphia.

Passed resolution appropriating $39,000,000 for payments to sugar growers and $34,500,000 for crop production and harvest loans.

Departments:

Labor Department reported greatest December decline in factory employment since 1920.

Radio Business Found Holding Up Despite Cutting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The "extra" radio in the home as well as the increased number of radios used in automobiles and in offices helped to boost the radio business of 1937 beyond that of 1936. Despite some price cutting during the late recession, the sales volume business is not far behind that of 1936, it was learned at the recent winter furniture market held here in both the Merchandise Mart and the American Furniture Mart.

There are now approximately 27,500,000 radio sets in use in the United States as compared with 25,000,000 a year ago, according to the Radio Manufacturers Association. The unusual increase is attributed to the fact that radio is taking a greater position in American life as an entertainment and educational feature. Furthermore, the programs are gradually improving, it is claimed, and more people regard the radio as a necessary part of their home equipment.

New models displayed at the winter market showed new varieties in arm-chair sets, improved loudspeakers, new tubes and other components, as well as an improved automatic tuning arrangement. Automatic instant tuning is now available in lower priced receiving sets.

In fact, this instant tuning is becoming as indispensable to the radio as the "self-starter" is to the automobile, some manufacturers reported. Since new improvements are constantly being added to radios it is believed that the radio will never reach the saturation point in sales, but will, like the automobile, always tempt the user to want a new model.

As far as prices are concerned it was found at the winter market that the average increase on high grade radios is about 10 per cent, and on the smaller ones about $2 a set. Workmen in radio factories, aggregating about 50,000, are receiving highest pay since the manufacture began, it was reported.

During the history of the industry merchandising methods as well as products have changed, due in part to both federal and state legislation including the Miller-Tydings law, the Robinson-Patman law, and the fair trade practice acts in various states. The latter, in many other items of merchandise, have resulted in price increases to the customer, it is found, but in radio merchandising, they have not been so successful, manufacturers agreed. The acts do not allow for radio distribution, the makers claim, due to the difficulty of establishing uniform trade-in allowances, it was pointed out.

As in 1929 the radio was one of the first industries to feel the lag in consumer sales at the beginning of the recession, but the fact that the fall of the year is the seasonal time for people to buy new radios made up for the prevalent slump in general business, and the unusual large number of radios bought offset the apparent slump, it was explained.

More people, it appears, will be riding through the country listening at the same time to baseball games, farm market reports, and the strains of orchestra music. Installation of radios in automobiles in the factory is becoming more popular as the demand increases each year for an automobile radio. Almost 2,000,000 automobile radio sets were sold in 1936 as compared with 1,500,000 in 1936, according to figures of the Radio Manufacturers Association.

Hoover Sees Need For Guiding Youth To Prevent Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Provide facilities for recreation, discover desired vocations, build character, and do it all under skilled direction.

That's how to combat the causes of crime and solve the problem of underprivileged youth, according to former President Hoover at the Civic Auditorium here, in one of his appearances in behalf of the National Association of Boys' Clubs.

The former President and director in the youth movement told 3500 persons here that of the 3,000,000 under-privileged boys in the United States, 300,000 are already enrolled in the 300 Boys' Clubs throughout the country.

"Italy, Germany and Russia," Mr. Hoover pointed out, "have realized the importance of this impressionable age. Today all their boys are mobilized by the governments for instruction in war and fascism or communism. Why not in a democratic fashion mobilize our boys for constructive peace and democracy?"

What, No Mustard!

B. I. P.

At the Crossroads

The correspondent who sent this in wrote that there is one place in the world, and probably only one place, where you can get to the ham before you start in on the sandwich, and this is in Kent, England, where this road sign appears.

TVA

(Continued from Page 1)

lem. For the moment, TVA's friends are exultant. Senator Norris himself said:

"This should culminate all legal attacks which have harassed the TVA since its inception. The TVA and the entire country have reason to be grateful."

Director Lilienthal said:

"This decision clears up all the obstacles to a straightforward adjustment of the whole situation. I am confident that the effect will be to lay the groundwork for early and equitable solution of the entire problem."

Reflection of bitterness to be found in some quarters of the Republican opposition, and overlooking the fact that Judge Florence Allen was elevated to her position by former President Hoover and was flanked at Chattanooga by two justices who had indicated they "had to be shown" on TVA, Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota said:

"In view of the fact that Sister Allen was a member of the court, I'm not surprised."

Practical politics compels the observation in many Washington circles that the decision (not to mention such remarks as Mr. Knutson's) will not harm Judge Allen's chances for a Supreme Court appointment, if another vacancy occurs.

Supreme Court Appeal Of TVA Case Planned By Utility Companies

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 22 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority, victorious over 18 private utilities in a test of its constitutionality, promised co-operation today in speeding the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Every major activity of the Government agency's unified program (flood control, navigation and power production) was held valid yesterday by a three-member federal court.

Attorneys for the utilities announced they would appeal.

Presiding Judge Florence Allen of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals read the decision which closed a hearing begun last Nov. 15. Other members of the court were district Federal Judges John J. Gore and John D. Martin of Tennessee.

The utilities sought an order halting the entire power program. However, Judge Gore, who issued a temporary injunction against the TVA in the same suit in 1936, concurred with Judge Allen and Judge Martin to make yesterday's decision unanimous. Judge Gore's injunction was dissolved last year by a circuit court and the Chattanooga hearing followed.

In its decision the court held that the federal agency had not conspired to destroy the utilities, to compete illegally with them or to coerce the power companies to sell their facilities at distress figures.

The judges decided there was no conspiracy between the Authority and PWA to finance municipal purchases of distribution systems to sell TVA power at such low rates that the private companies would be forced out of business. No coercion of municipalities to purchase authority power was found.

The Authority's contention that its primary function was flood control and navigation, with power production only incidental, was upheld. The court also found that the Authority was complying with its creative statutes, and the the act constitutes no interference with state rights.

Substantial future damages will be inflicted on the utilities by TVA rates, the court said, but added that these will be "damages in the absence of legal injury" and constituted no grounds for the requested injunction.

In New York, Wall Street reported that utility security owners were depressed especially by the ruling that TVA power competition was not only "lawful" but that privately owned power companies "have no immunity from lawful competition even if their business be curtailed or destroyed."

China Clipper Turns Back

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Jan. 22 (AP)—Pan American Airways' China Clipper, beset by mechanical trouble 600 miles off the California coast on a scheduled flight to Honolulu and forced to abandon its westward trip, landed in San Pedro harbor about 7:30 a. m. (10:30 a. m. E. S. T.) today.

The huge plane, in command of Capt. J. H. Tilton, made port with only three of its four motors functioning. It made a perfect landing near battleship row and taxied to the Navy docks.

The China Clipper left Alameda for Honolulu at 3 p. m. yesterday (P. S. T.).

Budget Restoring School Pay Held Unwarranted in Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Partial salary restorations for city and school board employees who took pay cuts during the depression are provided in budgets for 1938, approved by the Chicago City Council. Increases of about $15,000,000 in the city budget, and of about $4,000,000 in the school board's estimated outlay, as compared with last year, were called for.

Aldermen, in giving unanimous approval to the two budgets which now go to the Mayor for a final signature, declared they could make the increases without increasing the tax levy. They figured that the city had sufficient assets to warrant fixing its expenditures at $149,122,688, and approved a school board budget of $74,328,714 which the board say can be financed out of funds it will get during the year, based on a decreased tax levy.

"Unduly optimistic," is the comment of the Citizens' Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency upon the city's computation of its assets. While the schools may be able to finance their increased budget without any rise in tax rate, the Federation finds big flaws in the city's method of financing its own bigger budget. The chief difficulty, as the citizen group sees it, is that the city has counted as assets certain funds which it by no means is sure of getting.

One of these is a sum of money expected to be received from the County as a result of a suit still in the courts. The county plans an appeal, and made no provision in its own budget for such a payment, but the city is counting on this money to meet increased expenditures, said Douglas Sutherland, executive secretary of the Federation. He described this as "attempting to fill an empty trousers pocket with money taken from the other pocket in which there is a hole." He declared the council had acted unwisely also in counting on income from handbook licenses, when the legality of the licenses is being seriously questioned.

Increases in city and school budgets arising from restorations of pay are not criticized. The Civic Federation commends the school board for restoring teachers' salaries, although as a rule it is critical of rising casts.

Bertram J. Cahn, president of the Federation, sent rather sharp comment to the president of the board, James B. McCahey, for the form of the budget document. "From the standpoint of affording the public adequate information about the financial affairs of the Board of Education," Mr. Cahn's statement declared, "the 1938 tentative budget is the least satisfactory of any in recent years." Other reporting procedures of the board were criticized, and modernization of the whole financial reporting system was advised.

The Citizens' Schools Committee, also approving the board's provision for pay increases, and commending an appropriation for a school for handicapped children on the north side of the city, nevertheless finds causes for censure in the budget. Its chief objection is to an increase in administrative positions in board offices, according to Mrs. Mabel P. Simpson, secretary. The positions, which are appointive, rose in number from the previous high point of 158 in 1932; to 233 for the coming year, Mrs. Simpson charged.

The last increase in pay resulted in giving back to the teachers half of the 15 per cent cut. Another increase has restored two weeks to the shortened school year.

Huge 'Ghost' Star Located; Astronomers Seek to Prove It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—The astronomers who discovered deductively the largest star in the universe are now at work trying to prove its presence by detecting the minute amount of heat given off by the star.

Dr. Otto Struve, director of Chicago University's Yerkes Observatory, who with associate professors, Gerlad P. Kuiper and Bengt Stromgren, solved the astronomical puzzle of the invisible star, explained yesterday that by using a thermocouple, a device which generates an electric current from light—the astronomers hoped to learn more about the star by measuring its radiation.

The star in question is what astronomers know as a "ghost," the companion to the third magnitude white star Epsilon in the constellation Aurigae. Epsilon has long puzzled astronomers because every 27 years its light was diminished by half, indicating that it was part of an eclipsing binary. But the results of spectrometric and photometric data could not be explained by ordinary theories.

The puzzle has now been partly answered by the Yerkes astronomers who conclude that the mysterious companion is a huge star of very low density with a temperature so low that it radiates only infra-red light, invisible to the eye. One thousand degrees is the estimated temperature.

Further, they had no postulate that the light of the white companion ionized or broke down the atmosphere of the red star, making a celestial "Heaviside" layer like that in the upper atmosphere of the earth, and never before associated with any star. The earth's "Heaviside" layer reflects radio waves; that of the red star, much heavier, reflects light.

The hypothesis of a star with a diameter of the order of 3,000 times that of the sun, of exceptionally low density, with a temperature lower than that known for any other star, and with the unique ionized atmosphere explained evidence that had been found in observation.

Many infra-red stars can be photographed by recently developed infra-red sensitive plates, but in the case of Epsilon Aurigae, the light from the hot white star is so strong that even with infra-red sensitive emulsions the small amount of infra-red light is lost in the glare of the white star.

The other hope of "direct" observation is the thermocouple, which essentially is a vacuum tube containing a fine wire, one section of which is bismuth and one section antimony. The two wires are soldered at their junction and the light from the infra-red star, focused through the great 40-inch refracting telescope at Williams Bay, is made to fall on this junction.

Minute though the light of the star is, it and the heat from the star are sufficient to generate a faint electric current within the wire of the thermocouple. The current so made can be measured with a sensitive galvanometer, the total radiation of the star therefore being converted into an electric current.

The observations required are most difficult and demand extreme patience, according to Dr. Struve, but preliminary results obtained by C. F. Rust of the Yerkes group, builder of the thermocouple, indicate that it is very sensitive and adequate for the purpose of detecting the "ghost."

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Tom Never Meets His Classmates

Widely Scattered in the 'Out-Back,' Their Lessons Come by Mail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

Tom lives at "Dangelong" on the Murrumbidgee River in New South Wales; and his home is 35 miles from the nearest town. Although Tom has no brothers or sisters, he is not lonely; his animal friends include several pet rabbits, two wallabies, five kangaroos and four dogs. Tom says one kangaroo eats as much as two sheep, and Tom ought to know for his father has given him nine sheep of his own to care for. Already, at the age of nine, Tom knows a great deal about shearing and dipping the sheep, as well as pressing and classing the wool. But he is interested in his school work, too, and for two years has been head of his "class."

Tom's "school" is now the largest in the Southern Hemisphere, with an enrollment of over 5000, and an average weekly attendance of 4500. But Tom doesn't know any of his classmates. They never meet in a common classroom, and most of them never hear the voice of a teacher, for theirs is a correspondence school.

Classmates Like These

Lionel, for instance, lives in the far-west of New South Wales, on the Darling River, 46 miles from the nearest town. His classmates are scattered throughout the remote districts of the State, and Lionel must find companionship with the men, amongst the sheep, cattle and horses, for there are no other children within 25 miles. Sometimes he goes with one of the men to collect the mail, which is left in a roadside box, twice a week. To get there, they must travel 16 miles in a rowing boat.

Teddy's home in the northwest is 40 miles from the nearest town, which he visits not more than once in three months. There are no trees of any kind on the 375,000 acres surrounding his home, and the herbage is stunted. Camel teams are no uncommon sight to Teddy; they are used to transport goods in his part of the country. The mails are left at their nearest neighbor's and Teddy rides 14 miles to pick them up.

Geoff and Mary live on a sheep station on the Murray River. Their lessons travel from Sydney to Melbourne, a distance of 500 miles; thence to Mildura, a town on the Victorian side of the river, another 300 miles. Mail cars carry them 50 miles to the Station mailbox, where the children collect them, after rowing across the river. Well-traveled lessons, these! Mail day is indeed a red-letter day for Geoff and Mary, whose lessons are often done, and very creditably too, at one end of the table in the kitchen, while mother is making bread at the other end.

This Correspondence School, of which Tom, Lionel, Teddy, Mary and Geoff are typical members, has grown tremendously since it was started with three or four pupils about 20 years ago by one who realized there should be a system of teaching that would meet the need of children living in the out-back, or isolated districts of New South Wales. It is now the biggest educational enterprise carried on by the Department of Public Instruction. The course covers Infants', Primary, and Super-Primary instruction, with a staff numbering 150. Each pupil has the same academic advantages and opportunities, even if not the same contacts with other children, as are enjoyed by a pupil attending the ordinary school or college. Mails are dispatched regularly every week. Each pupil works with three books, five days being allowed for each set of work. In this way, he has a set of lessons always on hand. Books are supplied, and postage is paid by the Department of Education.

Children of traveling showmen, circus people, and others traveling from place to place in search of employment, are eligible for enrollment in the Correspondence School, as well as any child suffering from a physical disability which prevents him attending an ordinary school. But the majority of pupils are those whose permanent homes are scattered in the remote districts of the State. The parent, or it may be a governess, or tutor, is the medium through whom the teacher reaches the child, and the first step is the establishment of right relationships.

When Mails Reach Their Destination

Far out in the "Back o' Beyond," children and parents watch eagerly for the mail—for the package which, to many homes, is the only bit of the outside world they ever receive. With what excitement pages are scanned, to see "what teacher says." Comments, corrections, explanations are read greedily. Words of praise and encouragement, how they cheer! Parent and child alike feel the sympathetic interest, the personal touch which binds these unseen pupils to their teachers.

During one vacation, a member of the staff enjoyed spending a few days in one of these "out-back" homes. The neighbors mostly men, had been invited "to meet the teacher." Some had driven ten miles, some fourteen, some twenty. These sun-baked, big-hearted sons of the soil were keenly interested in the correspondence lessons of the children in their district, and conversation revealed that the Correspondence School had become part of the life of every man, woman and child.

"We Do Enjoy Your Letters"

In dealing with her pupils, this teacher had made a practice every week, of sending a personal letter to the children of each family in her care, a cheery letter designed to bring a ray of sunshine into the home, and to give each child something to which to look forward on mail day. One of these "bush" friends, an elderly man, volunteered the information: "We do enjoy your letters to the children!" It seemed that the letter went from home to home in the district, whether there were children in the home or not, so that all could enjoy it. What warmth of appreciation was expressed in those few words!

If then, a simple letter to a child could spread so much good cheer, what shall we say of the far-reaching effects and influence of this system which is silently making itself felt in the hearts and lives of so many men, women and children of the "out-back."

Above—Camel Teams Like This One Are No Uncommon Sight to Teddy, One of the "Out-Back" Pupils in the "Correspondence School" of New South Wales, Australia. Below—We Visit the Home of Another Pupil. "This Is Me Six Years Ago," Writes Tom on the Back of the Picture at the Right. At the Left Are Tom's Pet Wallabies, Two of His Many Animal Friends. Tom Has No Sisters or Brothers and No Little Playmates, but He Is Not Lonely With Friends Like These

More Than a Seashore Holiday

The School Journey Again Proves Its Worth as an Educational Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A School Journey may last for a week or a month and may take place 60 miles from school or 600, but its aims are the same in every case. It is designed to give children from all types of home the experience of living together, working freely along lines of their own choice and learning how to enjoy a holiday by intelligent use of time. In this last respect the School Journey is entirely different from the ordinary seaside holiday which, though excellent in its way, leaves the child with only a hazy memory of the promenade, the sands, and the sea.

Our school is a senior elementary one and is situated in a town area joining one of the suburbs of London. Therefore, in order that even the poorest of the children should have the opportunity to take part in the Journey, we made our plan simple by going for a week to a small seaside town about 70 miles from school. The total cost for the week was twenty-five shillings a head and this included bus fare to the sea and back, boarding-house accommodation and excursions. No one was allowed to bring more than three shillings pocket-money and the necessary clothes—tunic, blouses, hat, blazer, and so on—were mainly purchased from school by payments throughout the year. By planning the Journey nine months in advance, all those who wished to join were able to bring sixpence or a shilling a week until the twenty-five shillings had been completed. The result was that more than a quarter of the pupils contributed to the scheme and two parties of 30 girls, each with two members of the staff, went on the Journey. The ages of the girls ranged from 11 to 15 years.

Careful Preparation

During the few weeks preceding the Journey, the girls were given lessons as guidance in the subjects which they might choose to study. Discussions were held on the types of land and the various occupations to be observed, the flora of the district, sea birds, shells and seaweeds, architecture, harbors and lighthouses.

We did not go to a School Journey Hostel but to one of the many boarding houses approved by the Association. Through the Association, too, we arranged the required insurance.

Each morning after the girls had been given a short time to tidy their rooms we set off with our lunch to pursue some definite project. On one occasion we visited and studied an important lighthouse. On another we went to one of the oldest of the Cinque Ports and spent our time studying the many types of architecture found in the town, from the Saxon and Norman churches to the timbered houses of the Tudor period. Yet another day was spent in exploring a small fishing harbor and watching work on board the boats. Literature was not forgotten, for we stayed within sight of Bleak House and daily passed places intimately connected with Dickens. This interested the older girls to go beyond what had before been a mere acquaintance with David Copperfield and Oliver Twist.

Deep Enjoyment

On warm afternoons we played cricket on the sands, explored rocky pools or made sketches of the sea and cliffs. In the evenings flowers picked during the day were arranged, diaries written up, letters dispatched home, and miscellaneous little jobs of mending, brushing and cleaning attended to.

Only those working constantly with the girls before and after the Journey can estimate its value. A deeper sense of friendship was gained than is possible in casual daily contacts. The girls learned to be more self-reliant and to take care of their personal belongings instead of waiting for another to do the work. Many experienced their first spontaneous interest in nature, also, and those who had never before seen anything beyond their urban surroundings learned of the many fields open to the explorer who makes the effort now and again to leave his customary environment.

W. J. S.

On the Progress of Fiji Education

This Crown Colony Has a Dual Problem of Native and Indian Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

In the Crown Colony of Fiji there is today a widespread interest in education and a readiness to go forward, according to Mr. A. I. Mayhew, C. M. G., C. I. E., Joint Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies. Recognition of the achievements and recommendations for the extension of educational activity are set forth in an important report made by Mr. Mayhew after a visit to the Fiji Group. His proposals were framed in consultation with the Director of Education and the Acting Governor. While several of the schemes mentioned in the report had already been prepared by the Education Department, the carrying out of the whole policy will have to be spread over some years.

Fiji has a dual problem in that the Indian population is about equal to that of the native Fijian and presents special difficulties. Social and religious customs have been brought from India. There are 23,608 Indian children between the ages of five and 15. The rigidity of custom affecting Indian girls, and especially the early age of marriage, makes it difficult to extend education among them. There is a strong prejudice among Indians against the education of their daughters. Most of them are married before they are fifteen, and they are usually withdrawn from school before the age of 11.

Although Mr. Mayhew considers that the education of Indian women has hardly begun, he notes a marked improvement in general Indian education within recent years and that the "determination to regard the Indian community as an integral part of the colony, entitled educationally to the same facilities as other racial elements, is genuine." The work of the various Christian churches in the education of both races is praised. The entire Fijian population professes Christianity.

Of the Queen Victoria Memorial School for Fijian boys, which is a secondary school, Mr. Mayhew says that some of the trainees go into the Civil Service. Graduates of this school may be found doing fine work all over the country. "It is good," he adds, "to find a type of education adapted to local requirements and not influenced by university requirements or external examinations."

His comments on the relationship between native culture and education are pertinent, for this problem is of interest to the whole Pacific. A weakening of the ancient Fijian system of communal living is inevitable, he feels, but education should make this process as gradual and smooth as possible. It is most important that the process of transition from communal compulsion to voluntary cooperation be encouraged. Traditions, customs, and ceremonies ethically harmless and cohesive in their results, have their value. Local dances and songs learned and enjoyed in the schools are things that might be condemned as time-wasting "were it not for their deep and real significance." This English investigator does not admit the value to pupils in this Pacific Group, of "the relations of Edward I to Scotland."

More certificated teachers are seen as an urgent need. Both Indians and Fijians are often the victims of dishonest traders or money-lenders, and waste money on festivities. These evils, says Mr. Mayhew, can be attacked only through education. The value of boarding schools is stressed in the report and it is recommended that at least one woman be appointed to the Board of Education, a matter to which the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies attaches great importance.

The opinion is expressed that many years must pass before a local university institution is justified, "though the existence of a large and flourishing University of Hawaii should be a constant reminder of what is ultimately possible and desirable." Meanwhile, the system by which Fiji's neighbor New Zealand provides university facilities for Fijian youth is praised.

Punctuation 'Exam'

With These Exercises You May Test Yourself

If you have been studying the series, "Punctuation for Everybody," which has run on the Tuesday Education Page for the past seven weeks, you are on the lookout for this test, which for lack of space last Tuesday, is given today.

1. Ever since coming on board he had felt a strange exhilaration
2. He groped his way to the deck he stood gazing at the starlit sky
3. You are not boring me he said for I am only too glad to have a quiet talk
4. As if guessing my thought she told me she had written the letter herself
5. There was a silence between them until they saw Helen Toms daughter approaching then George said Tom have you told her
6. Well to cut a long story short I asked him whether he was the boy that we had found in the cabin
7. Mr. Childs who often entertained them with his stories was in a reminiscent mood but it was some time before his When I was a boy brought them to attention
8. Remembering her earlier experience she determined to avoid a repetition of it
9. Have you ever known anyone she asked who could repeat the whole of The Star-Spangled Banner
10. Now we are ready for the Oh there is one thing I must do first
11. He had finished the book so he took it to Elizabeth for it was the sort of thing she liked
12. In spite of her desire to write the story was still only vaguely outlined in her thought
13. It seemed the only thing to do therefore he set about doing it
14. She preferred the water color but that had already been sold
15. I must be more explicit or she will not understand what I am trying to say

Corrected Sentences

1. Ever since coming on board, he had felt a strange exhilaration.
2. He groped his way to the deck; he stood gazing at the starlit sky. (Or two separate sentences.)
3. "You are not boring me," he said, "for I am only too glad to have a quiet talk."
4. As if guessing my thought, she told me she had written the letter herself.
5. There was a silence between them until they saw Helen, Tom's daughter, approaching; then George said, "Tom, have you told her?"
6. Well, to cut a long story short, I asked him whether he was the boy that we had found in the cabin.
7. Mr. Childs, who often entertained them with his stories, was in a reminiscent mood; but it was some time before his "When I was a boy" brought them to attention.
8. Remembering her earlier experience, she determined to avoid a repetition of it.
9. "Have you ever known anyone," she asked, "who could repeat the whole of 'The Star-Spangled Banner'?"
10. Now, we are ready for the—Oh, there is one thing I must do first!
11. He had finished the book; so he took it to Elizabeth, for it was the sort of thing she liked.
12. In spite of her desire to write, the story was still only vaguely outlined in her thought.
13. It seemed the only thing to do; therefore he set about doing it.
14. She preferred the water color, but that had already been sold.
15. I must be more explicit, or she will not understand what I am trying to say.

Where Solving the Movie Problem Begins

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today the postman brings our first reply to the questions recently raised about the movies. Mrs. M. E. V. tells how she has started to solve the movie problem in the only logical place one can start—at home. In proportion as more parents consistently use their prerogative of guiding the child's choice of films, not only will they build up the child's own discrimination in the choice of films, but they will influence the character of the pictures offered for children's entertainment. We are looking forward to more discussion on this subject. And, Mrs. M. E. V., though your city may not yet be doing anything for the betterment of picture entertainment for children, perhaps you will find an opportunity to help it get started in that direction.—Editor of The Parent.

♪ ♪ ♪

Illinois

Dear Editor:

The article on "Movies for Children" which appeared in a recent issue of the Monitor was of exceptional interest to me. However, in our city, there has been nothing done either by Parent-Teacher Associations or any other organization to promote better motion picture entertainment for our children.

Our boy of eight enjoys the movies almost too much, but we seem to have solved the problem very harmoniously. He knows, because it has been explained to him, that there are good pictures just as there are good books, good magazines and good newspapers. So we watch for the coming attractions together; and if there is a musical picture with "good" music, a western picture with beautiful horses, cattle or lovely ranch country, or a comedy that mother or father thinks would be suitable, Sonny "earns a movie" by doing some extra little chore around the home. He is never allowed to go alone, but is always accompanied by either father or mother.

There is always part of the performance that seems unfitting for children to watch, so during that period the child is given a nickel to go out for some candy or popcorn.

Until something is done for the betterment of picture entertainment for children in our city, this arrangement seems the most satisfactory in our home.

(Mrs.) M. E. V.

♪ ♪ ♪

Friendly Shadows

Idaho

Dear Editor:

I have often, too often to mention, enjoyed the Parent Column and I would like to offer in return an experience I have had. When my little girl saw her shadow for the first time she was frightened and ran to me crying and pointing to the shadow which continued to follow. To help her overcome this sudden fear I showed her how to make "rabbit" silhouettes with my fingers and hands. It immediately brought understanding and she laughed as she tried to do the same. Later I read often to her Stevenson's poem, "I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me," and now the "shadow" is a source of amusement both to her and her little brother.

(Mrs.) E. B. P.

♪ ♪ ♪

When Traveling

Wisconsin

Dear Parents:

First of all I wish to express my sincere thanks for the splendid help received through your letters.

We have four children and the way which is proving most effective in bringing harmony into the daily round, is to spend a short time each day, preferably in the morning, in having a little lesson together. Sometimes we find the needed message in a hymn, sometimes in an article or poem, and often, of course, from the Bible. There are times when it seems as if the lesson has scant effect on the day, but as I look back over a period of time I can see that the seeds sown are bearing fruit.

I would like to pass on a suggestion for traveling with children. One morning, as we started on a day's trip, we decided to play a guessing game. We each made a guess as to how many towns we would pass through, how many bridges we would cross, and how many railroads. Each of the older children was given a score to keep, and they were so busy keeping count of every bridge, railroad and town that there was really no time for arguments or mischief. The trip was unusually pleasant to the end of our journey.

Best wishes to all.

(Mrs.) E. S.

♪ ♪ ♪

Putting Their Belongings Away

Washington

Dear Parent-Column Friends:

Many problems in our home have disappeared through using the advice given in this very helpful and enlightening column.

Some time ago one parent wished to know of a tried way to break children of leaving their clothing and other belongings in disorder. I offer our experience as a possible solution.

Our first step was to give the child a small allowance. Then it was agreed that every time we should find something where it did not belong, we would put it in a closet (set aside for that purpose) and lock the door. When the child wants that particular article he has to pay a certain amount out of his allowance. When his money is used up for that week he has to wait until the next money comes. Sometimes it is quite difficult to be firm about it.

My mother used the same system on me and I remember one time I had not put my party dress where it belonged and so it was put in the "Pond," as we called it. My allowance was all used up and there was to be a party. Well, I did not go to that party. And believe me, that was one bit of punishment I have never forgotten and my things were very much more orderly after that.

I would appreciate hearing how other parents have done away with habits of stubbornness and a tendency toward arguing.

(Mrs.) A. C. P.

♪ ♪ ♪

Preparing His Thought

Illinois

Dear Friends:

I have enjoyed the Parent Column so much, and would like to share an experience I had.

My little son was five and a half years old when another child was expected. Many friends thought he would be jealous as he had never shared Mother and Daddy with anyone. I felt disturbed and finally had a quiet talk with him. I reminded him how he had often wished for a playmate who thought as he did, and told him that now he would have such a playmate, one he could love and teach to play. Then I asked him if he would like to shop with me for the baby's clothes? He was all eagerness; joy beamed on his little face. He helped to have everything in readiness and when his baby sister arrived, went with Daddy to purchase a pram for her.

From the first day he cared for her and she would be quiet the instant he touched the bed or buggy. He taught her to play, walk, feed herself and finally to get ready for school. There never was any jealousy; all was shared lovingly and people remarked at the attitude he had toward her. She was his "Pal" and through school and any activity she looks to him or takes care of him and he does the same. I have been so grateful for the partnership attitude expressed by both children and hope this experience will help others.

(Mrs.) V. T. S.

A Saturday Column

On a School Journey

Three of the Girls Exploring the Shore at Low Tide

Teacher's Work Magnified By Far Eastern Crisis

The fact that such a meeting (Seventh Biennial meeting of the World Federation of Education Association in Tokyo, August, 1937) could be held and be so successful at the same time that a war of aggression was being waged is but another evidence of the divergence between the interests of the masses of the people and of their official representatives responsible for governmental action. This truth was pressed home to all in attendance; so also was the truth that the elimination of war as a method of national progress and the realization of any effective degree of international co-operation depends upon preliminary intellectual understanding. Thus it becomes a matter of education. While the members of the Federation were impressed with the inadequacy of their methods and the futility of their efforts, yet they were but encouraged to intensify their efforts in the conviction that international understanding and peace were primarily a matter of determining attitudes through educational channels. Thus the work of the teacher was magnified rather than belittled by the present situation.

—Paul Monroe in News Bulletin of Institute of International Education.

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

College as Aid to Decoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

Young people today who are planning to be interior decorators must have more than a "flair for color and a smattering of good taste" in order to qualify for the profession, according to educators and professional decorators who for the first time sat down at the same conference table here recently. University professors and decorators met for one entire day during the seventh annual conference of the American Institute of Decorators. In this initial co-operative effort they were pretty well agreed that "interior decorators must some day have as extensive a preparation as architects," and that those who plan the interior furnishings of a home must know as much about it as the architect knows about the exterior.

* * *

In the discussion of interior architecture and decoration it developed that many knotty questions would have to be settled in the transition period before the aspiring decorator could be required to take the same thorough and comprehensive training which is now asked of the architect. Schools cannot be changed over night, it was admitted, but the enthusiasm with which the educators accepted the idea of bringing into their curriculum courses more nearly practical and essential to the decorator, was apparent.

On the whole, the members claim that too few schools provide special courses for persons planning to become decorators, and that many schools offering short courses in interior decoration are not sufficiently thorough to comply with the standard the institute desires to see maintained.

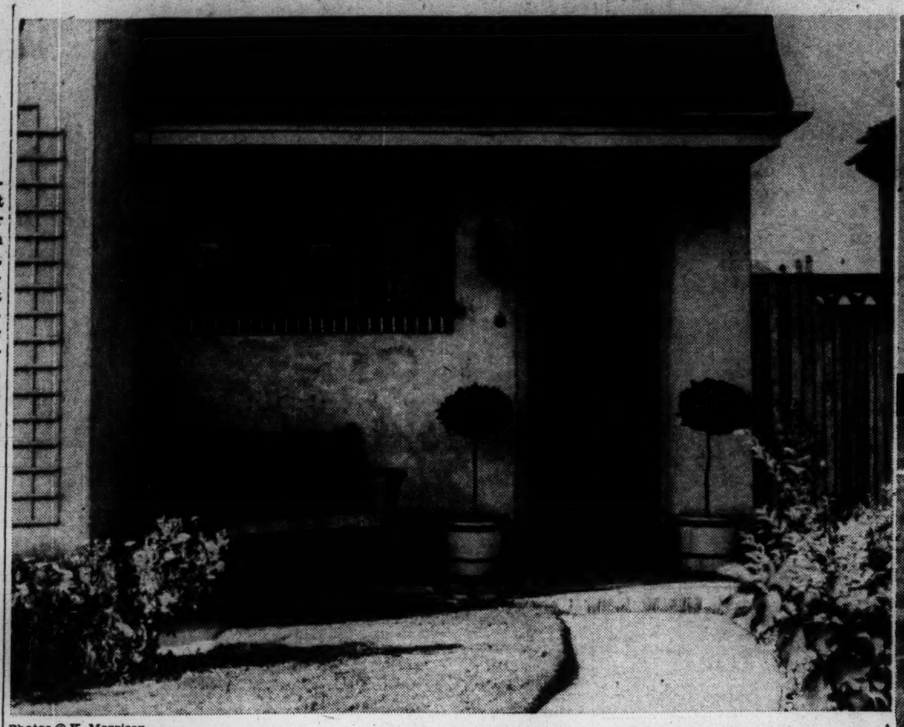
In addition to outstanding members of the American Institute of Decorators, the round-table discussion included faculty members from the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota, University of Illinois, Northwestern University, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Armour Institute of Technology, Kansas City Art Institute, New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, Evanston Academy of Fine Arts and the Art Institute of Chicago.

* * *

"Like the planner of the exterior of a building, the interior specialist must be relied upon to make provision for every practical demand that enters into the space he is required to make habitable and attractive," declared Mrs. Francis H. Lenygon, chairman of the committee on education for the institute, who presided at the round-table conference. The professional interior architect must understand the structural problems involved, the uses of materials such as wood, fabrics, floor coverings, and he must see the necessity for and the general layout of utilitarian factors in a building project, such as air-conditioning, and other modern changes in homes, and he must be relied upon to provide excellence in the high art of interior design and decoration."

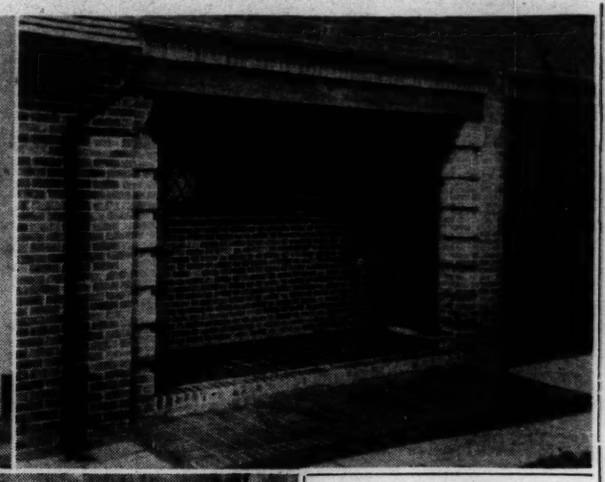
The education committee of the institute urged at least two years of academic college work before a four-year professional course in interior decoration is undertaken.

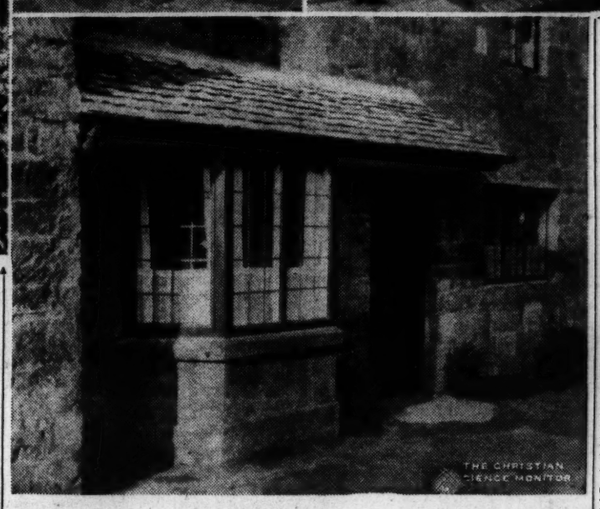
The New York Public Library is about to publish a list of selected books and periodicals on interior architecture and decoration prepared by the education committe of the American Institute of Decorators, it was announced at the conference. This new bibliography answers many requests which have been coming in ever since the organization of the institute seven years ago, it was said.



Photos © K. Morrison

The entrance doorway of a dwelling may set the key for the tone of the whole house. If it is itself sheltered, it may suggest strongly the main function of the building—to provide its inmates with privacy and protection from the extremes of climate. . . . This impression may be given in a variety of ways, as these pictures show. At the left, Architect Harwood Nash, A. F. A. S., extends the mansard roof to form a shallow hood. In another, successive arches emphasize the depth of the recessed doorway. A third recess is of brick, and has two doors facing one another. The slate-covered extended roof of the bay window serves to shelter pleasantly, though slightly, the doorway in the lower picture—this of a stone house





Sheltered Doorways in England

By Kathrine Morrison
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
London

How many of us ever pause to notice the doorways of houses when we enter? Unless we happen to be exceptionally observant or keenly interested in architecture, we rarely remember whether the entrance is arched or rounded, Gothic or classic, good or faulty in proportion; nondescript or artistically satisfying. Yet there is one thing which is apt to impress itself on even the most casual visitors; that is, whether or not the doorstep is exposed to the weather.

If you have ever had to wait, in a drenching shower or under a blazing sun for a tardy reply to the bell you have rung, you will appreciate adequate protection from the elements at such a time. Particularly is this true in climates where extremes of heat and cold prevail; or, as in England, where there is so much rain.

Presumably the British Isles had the same frequent downfalls centuries ago, for our forbears often saw fit to provide a roofed main entrance for their homes. This took the form of a gabled porch, which with certain variations of detail was the time-honored and traditional sheltered doorway for a very long time; in fact, until the classic style made its appearance in the late 1700's.

Although that offered no protection against the rigors of the elements, there were nevertheless a few types consisting of canopies of various designs which extended several feet beyond the house wall and were supported on columns.

Practical Supersedes Traditional

Of late years the general tendency of architecture in England as elsewhere has been to improve living conditions in every possible way. This emphasis on the practical rather than on the aesthetic or traditional aspects of the home has resulted, among other things, in a large variety of designs for sheltered doorways. A feature which in earlier centuries was only regarded as an occasional adjunct—a sort of architectural afterthought—has become an integral part of the modern house.

Considerable ingenuity is being shown in the designs of this feature. A frequent device is to bring part of the roof over the entrance in such a way as to provide a few feet of dry space in case of rain. One of the illustrations is a good example of such an arrangement. Here the slope of the roof gives protection not only to the front door but to a space alongside it as well, thus making a small but welcome loggia.

In this instance the roof is of the mansard type but other kinds lend themselves equally well to such uses. A section of a steep gabled roof can be carried down over the eaves so as to form a covered doorway. Another of the illustrations shows how a practical feature can have a decorative value as well. Here a small separate roof repeats the surface of the main roof. It is constructed so that it extends over a bay window as well as over the doorstep.

In Contemporary Style

In the modern concrete house it is comparatively easy to make provision for a sheltered doorway. It can be placed under a wide balcony running along the whole length of an upper floor. In this case the balcony covers the actual entrance and also forms the roof of a shallow porch or loggia. The simplest kind of treatment for the ultra-modern home is a plain slab of reinforced concrete projecting over the entrance and upheld by steel or wrought iron supports.

One of the most practical solutions to this problem is a space inset within the house walls, which can be made attractive as well as useful. Occupying a central position along the house front, it can by various means, be transformed into a feature of some importance. For example, twin windows can be set symmetrically to each side of the front door, or on each of the shorter sides of this doorway recess, if this be in the shape of a rectangle. These small windows will give light to the hallway or, in the latter case, they will provide not only supplementary light but an interesting detail for the larger rooms inside. If this doorway recess is big enough, it can be equipped with garden furniture and used as a porch, especially if the door opens onto a garden instead of a front lawn or the street.

Two such doorways are pictured on this page. One is suitable for a small house of modern design where saving of space is a consideration. The other of brick construction illustrates how a sheltered entrance can be planned to include two doors.

Eighteenth Century Wallpaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dating from the early eighteen hundreds down to the present day, an exhibition of wallpapers held in the Albright Art Gallery here closed Jan. 16. It was the first time that such a collection has ever been shown, according to Robert Tyler Davis, director of education at the Gallery, who assembled and arranged it.

The exhibition was planned to illustrate as completely as possible the history of wallpapers. It also shows in a very striking way the differing color tastes of the centuries. In the 1700's one finds beautifully paneled papers, designed by artists of the day for special places in the wood paneling. Characteristic examples were a royal deep blue and a brilliant orange.

In the early 1800's came the scenic papers which so fancifully portrayed distant scenes and great adventure. Color so brilliant and bold that the passing years have left it undimmed, illustrates that the present century, even in its boldest conceptions, also re-echoes the past.

Mid-Victorian Designs

Quite extraordinary are the border designs and friezes used in mid-Victorian houses, as on the wallpaper pictured, curtain poles and rings hold up velvets and lace ruffles. Again and again one sees repeated the same color combination—cerise with brown and gold.

The earliest wallpapers were the so-called domino type, sold by the ream in sizes of 16½ inches by 12½ inches, with white borders, which had to be trimmed off. Many rare specimens of these early papers were loaned by Miss Nancy McClelland, to whom the Gallery gave special acknowledgment for her co-operation and advice.

Just as the Chinese influence was strongly felt in Europe in its ceramic art, so too did it affect the wallpaper design, many clipper ships bringing Chinese papers to both Europe and America. Some have been preserved and were hung in the Gallery together with the beautiful copies of them which the French made in the 1700's.

Rare Panels Shown

Among the other rare items in the exhibition were several panels made by the famous manufacturer, J. B. Reveillon in Paris before the Revolution; a set of four panels by Fragonard, shown here for the first time; original drawings of the wallpaper designed by William Morris which have been sent over from London. Another interesting display was wallpaper accurately depicting early Delft tiles; it was printed by Ferrouillat in Lyon, France, in 1790.

Among the many scenic papers displayed was the famous Captain Cook subject, which in gay pageantry records his fancied adventures in isles of southern seas. Booklets describing these scenic papers and giving direction for hanging them, were supplied to purchasers. Only a few of the booklets have survived, but a copy of the one which accompanied the Captain Cook paper was on display.

A Collection of Flower Pots

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Buffalo

With the many attractive containers that may be found today in the stores, one might not think flower pots could be a problem. But we like to use our plants as decorative accessories, a planned part of our furnishings, and our scheme of things is largely eighteenth century.

There must be old flower pots, we reasoned, though we had come upon none in our wanderings in antique shops. Back in 1693 Pieter Van der Stroom had made that lustrous tin-enameled Delft ware and he called his shop De Vergulde Bloompot, the Gilded Flower Pot. If they were important enough to give a shop a name, they must have been a definite article of commerce.

Tracing flower pots in literature was interesting, for we found that we could touch hands quite literally with those who also thought enough about flowers to specifically mention their flower pots. N. Hudson Moore records the inventory of Dom Nicholas Van Rensellaer of Albany in which "2 earthen flower potts" are listed. Cornelis Stanwick in July, 1686, also recorded "Two earthened Flowered Pots."

Made not only in Delft, but in Canton, in the porcelain factories of Chin-te Chen, and in porcelain and faience factories throughout Europe, they were also made of metal, of toile and of wood. The gardens of Versailles held many, and of different kinds. Large ones are referred to as orange pots, smaller ones as flower vases, but all were actually used as containers for growing plants.

Though our study convinced us that the output in the 1700's had been large, it was a long time before we found any of that period. Then one day at an auction, in one of those fascinating grab-bag collections where one feels anything is possible, a pair of urns was put up. They were flower pots, but not just as we had pictured them, for they dated from the days of the Empire and the urn stood on a pedestal with four gilded feet. Gilded ornaments were applied on each of the four sides, they stood 15 inches high and were made of metal. They had the original galvanized containers and the metal was painted in the original mottled tortoise-shell.

We felt we must have them, for we could immediately picture them standing sedately at each end of our wrought-iron tile-covered radiator. Though the bidding went higher than we had hoped, we never regretted the purchase, for they have given a formal note to our plant arrangement which in its particular niche is most satisfying.

Our next find was a copper luster flower-pot with quaintly raised, colored flowers. With our old Russian candlesticks and copperware, it was an ideal container to finish the picture on the mantelpiece. There it held a variegated-leaf philodendron, whose lovely cream and green almost matched the ivory of the fireplace.

It was a long time before we found the French tole-ware flower pot, gracefully flared at the top and charmingly painted. Though of a different period it seemed right at home on a Victorian corner bracket, with an ivy in it to climb around the window.

Our next scarcely looked like a pot at all. It was a variation, in the true late Empire style, of a tiny mahogany sleigh-bed without the legs. But it too had gilded ornaments on the side and a galvanized or zinc container. Holding a low-growing cactus, it looked just right between the two urns on the radiator.

Jardinières of the nineteenth century are quite common, but our aim was really old containers which had been used for growing plants. However, we have used some of the cleverly fashinoned Japanese flower pots, hexagonal with latticed sides. It takes such clever work to make them, but they seemed impractical until we found one which was fitted with a pottery container. Small plants set on an early blue and white Delft tile in the living room are lovely in it.

Flower pots may be trivial things, apparently very perishable, but they have served well in making our room more interesting—and we still look for them.

L. L. K.

To collect things that are both useful and decorative as well as having antiquarian value, is to get full benefit from one's hobby. Here are two of several flower pots now in a Buffalo home, that at the left being of latticed china, with a metal container; at the right, an Empire type, of metal with gilded feet and decorations

White House In Review

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the subtitle of "The White House" (Dodd, Mead; $3.00), Ethel Lewis promises to tell about the architecture, interiors and gardens of the most important home in the United States. Actually, her interesting and informal book does this and more, for it contains anecdote and description of the Presidents and their families who have lived there.

Officially designated as the White House as recently as the Theodore Roosevelt administration, the building was first known as the President's Palace. Abigail Adams found nothing princely about it when she was struggling to get wood cut from the nearby forests to fill its capacious fireplaces, and when she hung her wash to dry in the audience chamber of the nation.

But the Monroes kept up a kind of court, to which visitors were admitted only after their costumes had been inspected. Mrs. Tyler too was regal in purple velvet and crown-like arrangement of bugles. But the times of Jefferson and Taylor were informal enough, and the Theodore Roosevelt children romped through the house and even conveyed a pony by elevator to a bedroom floor.

Beautiful and stately as the house is today, successive White House hostesses have had their commonplace problems. It was years after running water and sewerage were known before they were installed there and the Fillmores set up the first library the house had had.

Not only after the burning by the British but at other times also there has been rebuilding and restoration. Good taste and bad have been shown in its rooms, many of the early treasures being swept out with trash in the 24 truckloads which one President sent off to the auction block, that he might revel in Victorianism, since obliterated.

There have been levees, weddings and funerals. Great Americans have talked there, visitors from other parts of the world have been welcomed, and history has been made in the years which have passed since President John Adams, its first occupant, wrote the prayer "Heaven bestow the best of blessings on this house, and on all that shall hereinafter inhabit it. May none but honest and wise men ever rule under this roof."

M. S.

What We Should Have Done

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Newton Highlands

Choosing furniture for a single room, an apartment or an entire house is one of the most important and interesting things a person has to do. When going about it, the first question to be settled is, "Do you want to follow the popular trend in selecting the objects you are to live with, or do you want to own pieces of good design which will not be outmoded after a few years?"

It is expensive to attempt to follow fashions in furniture. If we do, we are almost certain to be dissatisfied after a short time with what we have. Another new fashion comes around, and our things are out of date, and we wish we were able to start all over again with new furniture. This we rarely can do if we are persons of only moderate incomes.

A few years ago, when we were first married, we knew nothing about selecting furniture, either practically or from the standpoint of good design. For our bedroom we chose a "suite" (pronounced "soot" by the furniture salesmen) namely, a bow-end bed, a bureau with a large mirror attached, a "chifferobe," small rocker and a night table. There is absolutely no decorative value to any of this furniture, no touch of art, or good design; no atmosphere to the guest room in our house, where the "suite" now sits. It is full of furniture we do not want. One consoling thought about it, and the only one, is that the bed is large and comfortable.

Some time we shall be able to dispose of our "suite," though there is very little cash value to used furniture of this type. Then, we shall try to refurnish the room intelligently, so that it will not look like the Brown's, the White's and the Black's. From one look at their house furnishings it is plain to see their taste is in the "suite" class!

So, next time we shall be guarded against buying blindly the furniture played up in alluring terms in advertisements. Each article will be judged for its design, its practicability, its durability and its place in our scheme of living. We shall try to determine whether the piece is one which merely follows the current popular fancy, or is designed so well as to be satisfying next year, and 10, perhaps 20, years from now. We will find what we want by persistent, unhurried, intelligent searching.

Suppose one is planning to live in one small room, and must use it as a living room-bedroom-study. He may find it practical and to his liking to go definitely modern, for there is good modern on the market now. Pieces wisely chosen may later be used for the first apartment, for the study in the new home, the sun porch, or in the boy's or girl's room. The best of modern furniture suits both the mood of youth and that of the adult.

For the living room-bedroom-study, one may choose a studio couch which is altogether practical and very comfortable. It can be attractively upholstered in a plain material, perhaps monk's cloth, and bound with a contrasting color to enhance a color scheme; or, it can be covered with a textile of simple design, or one with a splashy colorful pattern, depending upon its surroundings. The latter is least desirable, because very bright patterns on large surfaces are likely to clash with other things in the room.

A desk is usually needed, and modernism has produced some neat, useful ones with plenty of drawer space, including one in which a typewriter may be concealed. Chairs must be chosen—a large, low, comfortable one; a fairly straight-back desk chair; perhaps one other of modern size, depending upon the space in the room. Of course, a chest of drawers for clothing is needed. Then a small table or two for lamps and magazines, a low book-case, and we have a group of furniture for practical use now and later on. And we believe it is so well designed that the next generation will like it, too.

Good period furniture, the cry for which is being heard by the manufacturer, is probably the most successful choice for those who wish to produce in their homes a naïve, yet hospitable effect. Carefully combined with contemporary pieces, period furniture promises a house of real interest and charm, and insures against owning things which quickly become outmoded.

H. W. H.

Using Light Tones For Carpets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

Ranging from "wet sand" to a "sun bleached drift," sand tones are becoming more popular for carpeting. Contrary to popular expectations, these light colored rugs have proved almost as practical as their somber and neutral predecessors. They do not show the lint as do the darker, plain colors. They add light and vitality to a room and form a neutral background upon which color schemes can be built. Though the light rugs may darken with age and wear, the change is said to be slow and even.

Early American Glass Club

By Mabel M. Swan
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All collectors have one thing in common, namely, the desire to know the genuineness of the articles which they collect. At present, the collectors' clubs inform their members not only of the fakes which are constantly appearing, but also exhibit collections of genuine pieces, and call attention to the necessity of studying forms, technique, and history. At the January meeting of the Early American Glass Club, members of the Rushlight Club as guests presented an educational and decorative exhibit of glass lamps, with talks by five speakers.

The lamps were most effectively arranged, the well known York collection of overlay lamps being particularly interesting. Mr. Joseph C. Mendes Jr., called attention to the three types of these lamps, the first with no real overlay, but the crystal lamp merely dipped in a colored liquid and fired; the second type, real inlay with three layers: crystal, then white, then blue; the third type, the blown crystal, then two colors, and a finish of cutting.

* * *

Mr. Charles E. Ayres of Worcester exhibited his collection of blown lamps and gave a valuable chronological summary.

First came the small Christmas lights, probably the first glass lamps made in this country, the work of German glass blowers. They were of the float wick type which protected the glass from coming in contact with the flame.

Next, the closed top glass lamp with a burner, around 1775. Any lamp before 1775 was made of metal or was an arrangement for burning candles. These first closed top lamps were called squat, entry, and chamber lamps. Then follow the button stem or wine glass lamp, the stem lamp, the elliptic, and the globular—names all derived from their shapes.

Mr. Ayres made an interesting division of glass lamps, First—those that are blown from one piece of glass; second—those that were made from two or more blown pieces, third—those made from both blown and pressed glass; fourth—those of all pressed glass.

A few general facts to which the speaker called attention were:

The quality of the glass, the size and shape are more indicative of the age of the lamp than the burner upon it. A blown glass lamp of colored glass is desirable in any shape. The most desirable lamp for a collector should have a proper size base, a rolled and folded edge with dome center. The stem should have knobs and buttons, tear drops and air cavities. The stem should be small and graceful. It should have an applied blown glass handle.

* * *

Mr. C. Malcolm Watkins with his collection of pressed lamps gave helpful suggestions for determining the age of glass lamps, indicating that if you know your glass you will know your glass lamps, for the major changes were in the fuel and the burner, the burner being an interchangeable unit. The important changes in the lamp were those made by the lamp manufacturer rather than the glass maker.

Among the many lanterns which were exhibited and explained by Mr. Arthur H. Hayward was a sheet iron lanthorne with windows not of glass but of thinly scraped cow's horn dating back to Shakespeare's time. Another interesting one was a very heavy English safety used by coal miners with many devices to prevent explosions of gas from the open flame.

Some unusually beautiful candlesticks were shown and compared by Mrs. Lura Woodside Watkins, a well known authority on American glass. Mrs. Watkins said that in genuine pressed Sandwich candlesticks made in two sections and joined by a wafer of glass there is no seam going through this wafer. Reproductions appearing today show a seam very distinctly. Other signs of a reproduction are—a smooth lip instead of one having rough fins; the opening larger; and the color of the stick not so blue as that of the genuine old Sandwich stick.

Glazed Chintz Now Washable

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

Apparently the chief objection to glazed chintz has been overcome by a finish which promises to delight many home makers. The new chintz retains its glaze, because of a newly invented chemical process which impregnates the fabric with the finish, and makes it fast when washing. Samples of the new material were shown at the Merchandise Mart here during the fall furniture market in November.

About 10 patterns were introduced at first in some 100 stores throughout the country, one in each city, but the manufacturer plans to add soon a dozen or 15 new patterns to the line, and they will then be available in more stores. The chintz comes in large floral patterns, in stripes, and in quaint Colonial designs. The patent is held by Cyrus Clark.

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B. A. A. to Have Track Team Again—Olympics Play at Boston Garden Tonight

Unicorn Head Will Be Seen In Competition

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The familiar escutcheon of the Boston Athletic Association, the unicorn, will rear its head and reenter the sports field in a big way. The ancient athletic organization, once the pride of the city in an athletic way, is simmering and ready to boil over with action.

Since folding up in 1935 when the old landmark—a red brick building on Exeter Street—housed the auctioneer who accepted bids on trophies, furniture, and equipment, the club activities have been dormant. Some 200 members of the old school whiled away their time in rooms engaged at the Hotel Lenox and active participation in the sport field slumbered.

Only the annual B. A. A. marathon kept the historical name of the club before the public. Today the "Rip Van Winkle" attitude is to be abandoned and the fabled unicorn is snorting and rearing for action.

The new generation of sport followers are not familiar with the traditional past of the B. A. A. But there are numerous elderly gentlemen who are breathing deeper with pride and renewed enthusiasm as they dwell on the new activity. Without going further it can truly be stated that the B. A. A. is to have a track team.

No club organization in the nation exceeded the B. A. A. for track teams in the old days and the dusty age-worn scrap books, trophies and plaques, now scattered, recall those glamourous times. In fact it was the B. A. A. which furnished the first U. S. Olympic track and field team.

There is room for club track and field activities in Boston. In truth, there is need for it. There are many local college graduates being turned out of intercollegiate activity each year and the B. A. A. will afford them the chance they need to continue. Jack Ryder, Boston College track coach, always an aid to any athlete who wishes to continue in track, will coach the team, and Jack Curley, graduate-manager of B. C. athletics, will grant the college track for practice.

It will be a familiar sight to see the emblem of the unicorn emblazoned on a track jersey once more and the New York A. C., formerly arch rivals of the B. A. A. track teams, will welcome the return of the B. A. A. to the field. These two clubs developed rivalry in every indoor track meet and their relay teams fought many thrilling races.

The return of the B. A. A. team may be the forerunner of much more action for the organization and a new flood of membership may bring back the glamor days. It is not hard to recall the former B. A. A. hockey teams which won national titles nor is it too taxing of memory to picture some of the former "greats" in the athletic field who sported the unicorn in competition.

It is a move that fills a present need and comes at a propitious time. Track and field athletics are on an upward trend, especially in regard to indoor winter games.

Robert Grant Reaches Canadian Semifinals

MONTREAL, Jan. 22 (AP)—Robert Grant III of New York, defending titlist, yesterday reached the semifinals in the Canadian racquets championship tournament with a 15—3, 15—0, 15—0 victory over his clubmate, D. F. Davis.

Fighting an uphill battle, J. Fergus Grant of Montreal, lone surviving Canadian, came from behind to defeat H. C. Clark of Boston, 15—8, 12—15, 10—15, 15—9, 15—0, and advanced along with C. C. Pell Jr., of New York who trimmed R. St. L. Granville of Montreal, 15—8, 17—16, 15—6.

In the final third round match, J. R. Leonard of New York, downed J. A. Rolland of Montreal, 13—18, 15—7, 12—15, 15—5.

In the doubles competition, Grant and his partner, C. C. Pell Jr., New York, won by default. George D. Huband and Granville, Montreal, defeated D. F. Davis, New York, and H. C. Clarke, Boston, 15—7, 15—4, 15—4.

M. Kirkbride and Dr. L. S. Bishop, New York, defeated C. E. Price and H. C. MacDougall, Montreal, 15—7, 15—7, 17—16. In another doubles match J. W. Brooks and J. R. Leonard, New York, defeated W. W. Cipman and H. N. Jaquays, Montreal, 15—5, 15—6, 17—18, 15—11.

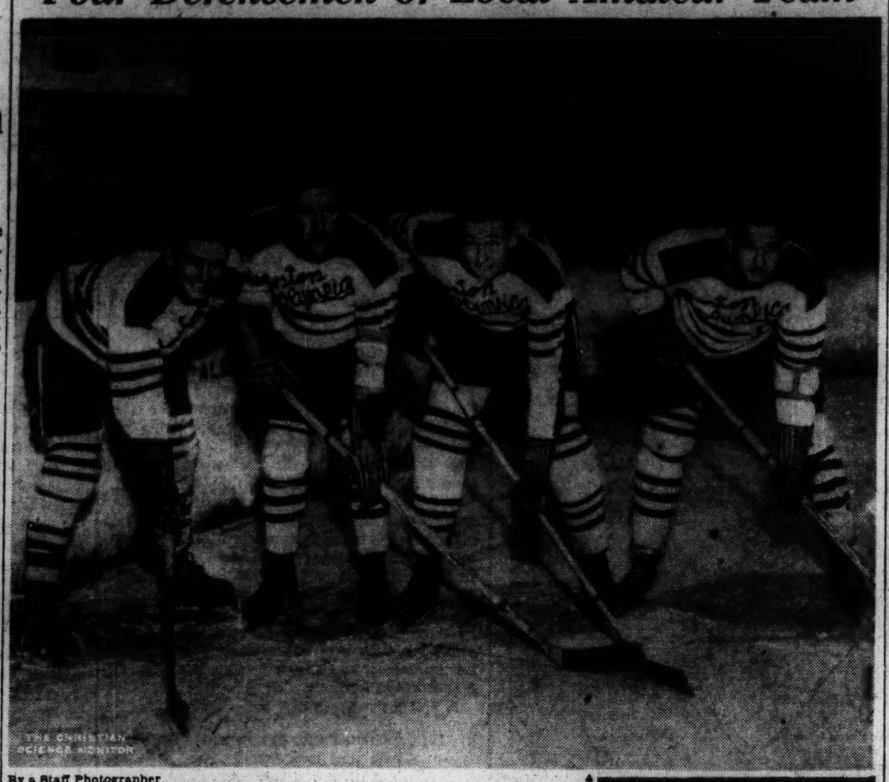
Herbert Seeks Trophy

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—James B. Herbert, New York University sophomore, will seek to become the fifth runner to win outright possession of a Millrose trophy for two victories in the Millrose 600 yards at the club's annual meet in Madison Square Garden Feb. 5. Herbert, winner last year in the fine time of 1:12.6, received the first invitation and promptly accepted. A victory would place the N. Y. U. youngster in a class with Alan Helffrich, who won the first two cups, Bernie McCafferty, Alex Wilson and Chuck Hornbostel, each of whom retired one trophy. Herbert also is scheduled to run on the N. Y. U. mile relay team in the Millrose meet.

Indians Buy Two

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 22 (AP)—The purchase of two hockey players from the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National League was announced yesterday by J. Lucien Garneau, owner of the Springfield Indians of the International-American circuit. They are Charley "Chuck" Corrigan and Mike Miller. Corrigan will not join the club until the end of the present season, he is on loan to the New Haven Eagles for the remainder of the season. Coach George Boucher of the Indians said that Corrigan would be used at right wing tonight.

Four Defensemen of Local Amateur Team



By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Junie Stubbs, Art Smith, Jim Roberts and Bill Splaine

Olympics Meet Lafontaine At Boston Garden Tonight

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Olympics		Lafontaine
Harris, lw	rw,	Marchidon or LaPorce
Spain, c	c,	Lavoie
Guibord, rw	lw	Lusignan
Smith, ld	rd,	Raymond
Stubbs, rd	ld,	McCallam
Moon, g	g,	Aquin

Olympic spares: Ford, Allen Rowe, Splaine, Roberts, Lax, Jeremiah, Dewey, Lynch.

Lafontaine spares: Beliale, Houde McCormick, Armand, Rivest, Bertholet, Leblond.

Game Start at 8:30

Determined to keep a firm hold on the playoff position which they earned last week by their victory over Drummondville, the Boston Olympics skate onto Garden ice tonight against a speedy and hard-checking Lafontaine six from suburban Montreal in a Quebec Provincial Senior League hockey game.

Coach Hago Harrington has been able to get in plenty of practice sessions during the past week for his squad, and today declared that his team, despite two injured members, is prepared to play its best contest of the season.

Jack Costello, fast-skating wing from Lowell, will not be able to play, but Al Dewey, wing on the third line, has rounded into shape and will see service tonight.

Lafontaine will give the local boys plenty of opposition. In their first line they have a combination that has been scoring goals at a fast clip.

Combining in this unit will be Jacques Lavoie, Paul Lusignan, and either Al LaForce or Pierre Marchildon at the right wing position. Lavoie is the high scorer of the team and has not yet been held scoreless in a game played this year. Lusignan is another sharpshooter and has found the favor of Cecil Hart of Les Canadiens.

After this line leaves the ice, Coach Bill Brosseau has capable replacements in the colorful Rivest-Houde-Bertholet combination. In Cammy Houde, Brosseau has one of the flashiest athletes in all of Canada.

Defensively, Lafontaine is well equipped with both weight and speed. Marc Raymonds, 190-pounder, and Red McCallum, 185-pounder, have plenty of courage and are not afraid of stepping into flying wings. Their reliefs, Bernard Armand and Ted McCormick, are both big and rugged and keep up the pace set by the first stringers.

Coach Harrington will use Paul Rowe, former Boston University star, on the second line in place of Costello. Rowe has had plenty of experience in fast hockey and should team well with George Ford and Junie Allen.

The first line will be the veteran trio of Frankie Spain at center, Paul Guibord and Jack Harris on the wings. With Dewey back Harrington will have his third unit intact. Nevertheless, big Joe Lynch will be on hand in case he is needed to relieve Dewey.

Tom Moon will be in the nets with the Olympics' two star defensemen, Junie Stubbs and Jack Smith, in front. Jim Roberts, although still in need of experience, will work with Bill Splaine on the second defense.

Because of the fact that there has been no amateur hockey during the past week, Manager Walter Brown expects the biggest crowd of the season to sit in on tonight's game. Prices are at 40 cents and no seats are reserved.

Jacques Lavoie
Lafontaine Forward in Tonight's Game Against the Olympics

Ruud Brothers Enter Central U. S. Ski Meet

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—World Ski-Jumping Champion Birger Ruud and his brother, Sigmund, who finished one-two in the Norge Club's meet last Sunday, will compete for the central United States championship Feb. 6 at Soldier Field.

The meet will be the third annual event staged by the Chicago Daily Times on the edge of downtown Chicago. The tournament, an amateur affair in 1936 and 1937, has been made an open test to permit the famous Norwegian stars to participate. The Ruuds are amateurs in Europe, but their connection with a sports goods firm makes them ineligible for competition with simon pures in the United States.

National Hockey League Standing

American Section

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	17	2	6	66	49	36
Rangers	14	4	8	75	47	32
Chicago	7	6	14	48	72	20
Detroit	5	7	16	47	79	17

Canadian Section

Toronto	13	7	6	90	66	33
Americans	10	6	9	50	47	26
Canadiens	9	7	10	73	72	25
Montreal	9	3	15	65	87	21

Games Tonight
Boston at Toronto.
Americans at Canadiens.

Games Tomorrow Night
Montreal at Rangers.
Americans at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

Hank Leiber a Holdout

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 22 (AP)—Hank Leiber, New York Giants outfielder, joined the holdout ranks for the third consecutive year today when he returned his contract unsigned. Leiber said he was not satisfied with the terms. Earl Grace, who caught for the Philadelphia Nationals last season, said he had not decided whether he would play this season. Grace was traded to the St. Louis Cardinals, who assigned him to their Columbus, Ohio, American Association farm.

Cunningham Enters Indoor Mile Race

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham runs his first indoor mile of the 1938 season tonight in the feature event of the Grover Cleveland track and field games at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

The Kansas veteran, holder of the world indoor mile record, will start from scratch in the limited handicap. His opponents will be W. Dow Jenkins of Bound Brook, N. J., second to Lou Burns of Manhattan and ahead of Archie San Romani in a three-quarter race last week; Joe Alexander of Philadelphia, national junior A. A. U. 1500-meter champion and Ernie Federoff of the Millrose A. A. Burns withdrew because of the pressure of examinations.

The 880-yard handicap will bring together Jimmy Herbert, New York Univ.'s fleet Negro; Curtis Giddings, a teammate, and Frank Slater of Fordham. Wesley Wallace, Fordham's sophomore star, Ed Stripling of N. Y. U. and Jimmy McPoland and Ed Brown of New York A. C. will start in the 600-yard run, a scratch event.

The high jump, also a handicap affair, matches Cornelius Johnson, Olympic champion, against Art Byrne of Manhattan and Eddie Gordon, Olympic broad jump champion in 1932.

Par-Shooting Golfers In Miami Semifinal

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—Four par-shooting golfers entered the semifinals of the Miami Biltmore amateur golf tournament yesterday in one of the tightest finishes in the six-year history of the event.

Paced by Hank Kowal of Utica, N. Y., the qualifying medalist, who scored a 7-and-5 victory over Douglas Hill of Cincinnati, all four quarter-final victors equaled par with 35s for the first nine holes.

Conquests at 6 and 5 were made by Bob Servis of Dayton, Ohio, who put out Harold Kaplow of East Orange, N. J., and Charles H. Mayo Jr., of New York, who defeated Bus Drexelius of Buffalo, N. Y. Miami's golfing policeman, Earl Christiansen, eliminated Whitney Curtis of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 3 and 2.

Kowal plays Servis and Mayo meets Christiansen in the 18-hole semifinals. The final, at 36 holes, will be played tomorrow.

Gabby Hartnett Signs

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—Charles Leo (Gabby) Hartnett, ready to start his 17th season with the Chicago Cubs, signed two contracts for 1938 yesterday—one as a player and one as a coach. The veteran catcher and Cubs' field leader, asked about the terms, laughed and replied: "You know me—upward and onward Hartnett. The two contracts represent a raise over my last year's pay and am I happy!" Stainback, outfielder, also signed a contract, bringing to three the number of Cubs in the fold. Jim (Rip) Collins, first sacker, was the first Bruin under the wire.

Judge Landis To Receive Annual New York Award

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of organized baseball, will be this year's recipient of the award made annually by the New York Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association to the individual contributing substantially to the sport's advancement over a period of time.

The award, in the form of a plaque, will be made at the chapter's fifteenth annual banquet, Jan. 30, at the Hotel Commodore. The commissioner, a frequent guest of honor in the past, has on occasion been put on the "gridiron" by the baseball writers in their minstrel show.

Only once before in the 10-year history of this award has it gone to any individual not directly associated with the playing field. William B. Hanna, New York baseball writer, was honored in 1930.

Other recipients of the award: 1929, Miller Huggins; 1931, Babe Ruth; 1932, Wilbert Robinson; 1933, John J. McGraw; 1934, Walter Johnson; 1935, Rabbit Maranville and Connie Mack; 1936, Frank Frisch; 1937, Travis Jackson.

Landis became commissioner in 1920, by joint action of major league club owners, after dissolution of the old national commission. He has wielded undisputed jurisdiction over organized baseball ever since, having been re-elected in 1933 for his third seven-year term of office.

Eastern Amateur Skating Tourney

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 22 (AP)—A select field of the East's top competitors assembled today for the first annual eastern amateur figure skating championships.

Representatives from more than 25 skating clubs from as far west as Chicago were entered in the two-day event, sanctioned by the United States Amateur Figure Skating Association.

Entries included such well known skaters as James L. Madden and Grace E. Madden of Boston, 1937 North American pair champions; Leomora Drake of the New York Skating Club; Eleanor Weiler of New York City and Helen Carter of the Lake Placid Skating Club.

The meet, to be staked on the indoor ice of the Olympic Arena, will include competition in eight classes for titles in men's and women's senior and junior divisions, juvenile boys and girls, as well as waltzing, 14-step and pairs.

International-American Hockey

Games Tonight
Syracuse at Springfield.
Providence at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Games Tomorrow Night
Philadelphia at Syracuse.
Pittsburgh at New Haven.
Springfield at Providence.

American Hockey Association

St. Paul 2, Tulsa 1.

Sporting Around the Hub

Vince Di Maggio Unsigned

Although a dispatch from the Pacific coast names Vince Di Maggio a charter member of the holdout ranks, Bob Quinn, Bee president, is not in accord with the suggestion. "I do not consider a player a holdout until he fails to report for spring training," said Bob this morning.

Few business men are fairer than Bob Quinn when considering the salary question. Some major-league clubs purposely offer a player a figure below what he is worth, so that when said player voices his demand, a compromise may be reached. Bob Quinn has never adhered to this method of signing. The salary he writes in a player's original contract, is the money he honestly and firmly believes the man is worth.

The Bees' prexy, like other big league officials, does not discuss terms with the press, but it is suspected that Vince Di Maggio, who became an outstanding defensive center fielder last season, was given a substantial increase over his freshman stipend.

Unfortunately, the elder Di Maggio is in a position to be influenced by brother Joe, the sensational outfielder of the Yankees. Joe is one of baseball's greatest, as a player and gate attraction, and can demand a salary well into the five-figure class. He is that sort of player, and probably always will be. Vince may look longingly at Joe's semi-monthly pay checks, but can never equal them.

The Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League swings back into action tonight with a two-game program headed by Pennsylvania's invasion of Hanover, to tangle with Dartmouth's first-place Indians. Dartmouth has won its first three games and is the only undefeated quintet in the circuit. Cornell plays at Yale.

The Boston Bruins will be trying for their fifth straight victory on Toronto ice tonight without Ray Getliffe, blond left winger. His absence sort of coincides with Toronto's loss of Chuck Conacher. Manager Art Ross of the Bruins said Gordon Pettinger would replace Getliffe on the Cowley-Sands line.

The Red Sox and Bees have assured the Boston Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association that Joe Cronin and Casey Stengel will be among the invited guests at the organization's second annual dinner Feb. 2. Ford Frick and William Harridge, presidents of the National and American leagues respectively, also have promised to be here if business does not interfere.

Outfielder Max West and Pitcher Henry Erickson have signed 1938 Bee contracts. Bee directors met yesterday and re-elected the following officers: Bob Quinn, president and general manager; Leo Goulston, vice-president; Oscar Horton, treasurer; Ralph Deloid, assistant treasurer and clerk.

Outfielder Lindsey Deal, last year with Little Rock, and Pitcher Ted Olson, formerly of Dartmouth, have accepted Red Sox terms, it is announced by Eddie Collins. Deal batted .340 in the Southern Association in 1937.

Top Seeded Teams Advance to Final Of Tennis Doubles

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—The two top seeded teams in the fourteenth annual Dixie tennis tournament advanced to the doubles finals yesterday. Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Wayne Sabin of Los Angeles reached the title match with a straight set victory over Martin Buxby of Miami and Charles Harris of West Palm Beach. The scores were 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

Riggs and Sabin will play Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., and Frank Kovacs of San Francisco in the doubles tomorrow. Kovacs and Cooke defeated Bryan Grant of Atlanta and Wilmer Hines of Hollywood in their semifinal match, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Riggs and Sabin formed a strong combination and, while losing games in all three sets, never were in danger of being broken through. Sabin's spectacular court coverage enabled the Davis Cup squad member to keep his team in front.

Grant and Hines faltered after taking the second set to even the match and their early lead in the third set was soon overcome with Cooke and Kovacs running out the set and then taking the final set without much trouble.

Maine Chef Wins At Shuffleboard

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—Ray Collins, hotel chef from West Scarboro, Maine, won the men's national shuffleboard championship yesterday afternoon, defeating T. R. Matthews, Greenfield, Mass., 62-107, 106-76, 103-26, in the title match.

In all except one of the four divisions of the semi-annual tournament, new champions were crowned. John Van Westenburg, Grand Rapids, Mich., men's closed titleholder (50 years and older), was the only winner in the summer play who successfully defended his title.

Collins succeeds L. L. Bensley of Traverse City, Mich., defeated in the first round of the winter tournament.

The new women's open champion is Mrs. Martha Martin of Clearwater, Fla., who succeeds Mrs. A. V. A. MacFadden, Hackettstown, N. J., whom she defeated Thursday in the semi-finals. Mrs. Martin won from Annie Bennis, Old Colony Beach, Conn., in the finals yesterday, 102-47, 103-47.

Van Westenburg won from Harry Woolman, Wooster, Ohio, and Tampa, Fla., in the final match of the men's closed singles, 66—75, 87—62, 78—29.

Mrs. A. N. Spink of Rochester, N. Y., won the women's closed singles, defeating Mrs. Eva Bartlett, Quincy, Mass., 79—44, 66—79, 77—74. Mrs. A. H. Crittield, Gaylord, Mich., defending women's closed champion, was defeated in the second round.

Terry Moore Signs Contract

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22 (AP)—Three members of the St. Louis Cardinals—Dizzy Dean, Joe Medwick and Johnny Mize—have rejected terms for the 1938 season, but not Terry Moore. The fleet-footed outfielder came to the club's office yesterday and signed his contract after a brief conference. In addition, he agreed to go to the Cards' baseball school at Winter Haven, Fla., beginning Feb. 21, in an effort to improve his batting. He has hit under .300 each of his three years with the team.

Queen's Sextet Making Strong Bid for Title

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
McGill	4	0	0	38	1	8
Queen's	4	0	0	23	9	8
Toronto	2	1	0	13	7	5
Harvard	2	0	1	8	9	4
Dartmouth	2	0	2	15	30	4
Princeton	1	0	4	11	23	2
Yale	0	1	2	6	11	1
Montreal	0	0	6	14	38	0

Result Jan. 21
Queen's 2, Dartmouth 1.
Games Tonight
Princeton at Yale.
Dartmouth at Toronto.

The Queen's University hockey team today became a strong contender for the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League championship as they pulled up on even terms with McGill, present title holders, as a result of their 9-to-1 triumph over Dartmouth at Kingston, Ont., last night.

Neither Queen's nor McGill have lost a league game this season, both having four victories to their credit, which puts them in a tie for first place in the Three-I standing with eight points each.

Earlier in the season Queen's found it difficult to gain victories over Yale and Princeton. Yale forced the Queen's six to a 3-to-2 overtime, while Princeton was edged by the same score in regulation time. Back on their home ice, however, the Tricolor six began to click, downing Montreal, 8 to 4, and rolling over the Indians by that big margin last night.

Queen's big test is yet to come. Both Harvard and McGill must be played before the Queen's boys can seriously begin to consider championship possibilities. On paper, McGill is the team which appears most likely to interrupt Queen's title hopes.

McGill, Montreal, Harvard and Queen's are idle tonight, while Princeton, Yale, Dartmouth, and Toronto keep the league puck rolling. In no case can any of these teams dislodge Queen's or McGill from the top of the ladder, or can they as much as go into a three-way tie. While Toronto has not lost a game to date, it has a 2-to-2 tie against its record with Yale. A victory tonight for Toronto will, however, give it a substantial lead over the other sextets.

The Yale-Princeton affair is a toss-up. Both teams have been playing mediocre hockey. Yale will be seeking its first league victory.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Amateur Hockey Must Make Good

Two things have come up during the past week which relate in no small degree to the future of amateur hockey in the United States. One is the sending out of entry blanks for the championship tournament which is scheduled to take place in the Boston Arena next month. The other is the issuing of a statement by Frederick W. Rubien, chairman of the National A. A. U. committee, and secretary of the American Olympic Committee, to the effect that all players and teams which wish to enter the tournament must give proof of their amateur standing and be registered with the A. A. U. by Feb. 1. Chairman Rubien also states that the tournament is expected to show whether America can stand on its own feet in this branch of athletics. This question of amateur hockey is, at the present time, indeed the most vexed one of all the amateur sports, and the most encouraging sign regarding its being eventually put on a sound foundation is to be found in the fact that the A. A. U. is now giving it serious attention.

Underwood
Frederick W. Rubien

Can Be Straightened Out

There is to my way of thinking no question but what the entire situation can be cleared up. It is going to take considerable time, hard work, patience and money to do it, however, and unless all those in authority and interested in having the sport amateur take hold and give their best services, a satisfactory solution will not be arrived at. The fact that it is a great game and should be as well played in the United States as in any other country makes the situation all the more important. The biggest handicap facing those who want to play the game, as well as those who are responsible for its being kept amateur, is a lack of facilities for practice as well as games. Natural rinks have not been available under the conditions which have prevailed during recent winters in the United States, and the artificial rinks cannot come anywhere near furnishing the facilities needed for the development of the game in this country.

How to Meet This Situation

In order to have and to increase amateur hockey in the United States, many more rinks must be provided. In these days when there is so much money being spent by the federal and state governments for PWA and other work, it seems to me that some of this might well be put into the building of skating rinks. Much money is spent in furnishing recreational areas for summer use, and it is only logical to figure that winter sports, which include hockey, should receive their share from federal and municipal authorities. If the larger cities in the country were to have several rinks which would be at the service of the public, as are our municipal, golf, tennis and other fields, there is no question but what amateur hockey would soon come into its own. To expect that American players can meet Canadian players today on equal footing is very foolish; but there is no reason why the American boy, provided he received proper encouragement and facilities, cannot in time become a fine hockey player and make a respectable showing against those of Canada.

A. A. U. Should Appropriate Money

Another thing which would be a big factor in helping amateur hockey would be the appropriation of money by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States to be used for the promotion of amateur hockey. Let that organization donate money every year and turn it over to the chairman of the hockey committees in those sections of the country where hockey is played, and there will be a gradual improvement. The situation in the New England district is probably better than in any other part of the country, thanks to the fine work which Charles F. Gorman has put in as chairman of the committee. Other districts also have men who are sincere in their desire to clean the situation up; but they have a task ahead of them which requires more support from municipal, state and federal authorities. It is certainly to be hoped that they will receive this support, as it is unthinkable that the United States of America should not be represented in the hockey tournament of 1940 Olympic Games, as is suggested by Chairman Rubien, unless the abuses of amateur hockey are remedied in this country before then. And there are less than two years in which to accomplish this.

Canada to Defend Its Hockey Championship

PRAHA, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Twelve nations, including the United States and Canada, have entered the world and European ice hockey championships, Feb. 11 to 20, inclusive.

The United States is regarded as most threatening to Canada's grip on the world title. Other entries include Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Austria, Poland, Latvia, Norway, Hungary and the Netherlands.

Great Britain, which shocked the experts by winning the Olympic gold medal in 1936, has not yet announced participation. The British as well as Germany and Japan probably will decide to compete.

N. E. College Results

Hockey
Queen's 9, Dartmouth 1.

Basketball
Springfield 49, Ithaca College 30.
Connecticut State 51, Maine 39.

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The Home Forum

Squantum Feast

THIS winter moon was the cause of it all. As I plodded homeward up the winding road, there it was, a great orange-gold globe caught in the dark lace of the tall elms over the old Barrows place. Over the white fields the long shadows lay deeply blue; with every step the crisp snow sang underfoot; the air was keen and sweet, with now and then the faintest tang of woodsmoke. And in the windless quiet there came a long, booming grumble from the pond, the sound of voices from Strawberry Hill.

Lee's boys, I thought, skiing in the moonlight on this small hilltop, speeding down over the silver sloping pastures where still we find the shaped stone artifacts of the bronzed folk. I listened for a moment, went in. The fire murmured, the logs and the evening paper crackled. But there persisted a restless awareness of the winter moon beyond the eastern panes, higher now and a paler gold. Faintly still came the voices from the hill; there came back to me something that Junius, Lee's oldest boy, had said. They'd cleared a rink, on the pond. And suddenly, thankfully, I remembered that I must see Lee about wood; and—for one never knew—I found my skates, and warm socks, and thick gloves. Then another great log on the fire, for I'd be back in an hour.

* * *

THROUGH SILVER FIELDS the hill road climbed past Jim Kibbee's old brown house, with its two ruddy windows, to where the long sheds linked Lee's square white house to the dark red barns. Beyond this, the path climbed from the road to the great pine and the vista over town and valley, white pond and dark woodland to the brown-white bulk of Apunack against the west. And under the pine were Lee and Karen, a trifle self-conscious, a bit aware of their skis, as you were of your skates. For we three were—well, middle-aged folks. Midwinter moonlight was for the young, for June and Lucky and Sue, calling from the moonlit slope below.

Karen's skirt was white, her shoulders snowy. Lee drawled: "Try that Telemark again." She tucked a strand of blonde hair under her hood, slid forward, pitched downward, became a speeding blur on the white slope. Three young voices called: "Attaboy, Mom!" as the sweep ended in a flurry of crystal. They toiled up again. Lucky dragged off his long ash blades and I shuffled about on them, remembering; Lee and Karen sped down again while I poised, timidly, where the pull of earth grips first. This small hill seemed a Matterhorn, and the unwinking lights of Jaalam Town, each above its pool of white, seemed miles below. Then the slow start, knees bent, shoulders forward, a quick wind keen on eyelids. A bush whipped by; you shifted, dodged, straightened. But you *did* remember! Then the blades whipped from under and I rolled sprawling in the soft, cold whiteness.

* * *

NOW LEE HAD a fire going under the pine; rosy light painted the dark limbs, the matted green. By it Joan, George's tall daughter, strapped on skis; she said: "Lucky's gone for Dad," and whisked out of the rose-red circle. I went down again, came up whiter than Karen. The fire was higher and, skates over arm and a sled bumping his heels, my neighbor George grinned at me. We raced; I came up to pant: "Sissy!" George went down standing, to end spread-eagled in a drift. Then, most marvellously, there were Jim Kibbee and Jen by the fire. Jim boomed: "No *sir!* Don't get me on them things. If 'twas snowshoes, now—" But Jen, nearly eighty, Indian-straight, eyed George's sled from under her knit hood. "I used to slide. A lot. But these new-fangled things—I do'know."

"Easy! Look; all-steel runners and you could tie a knot in them. Put your feet here, and steer." And then Jen, with June and Joan as outriders on skis, went over the edge. They pulled her up again, eyes snapping, gray hair a tangle. "Why, it steers just as *easy!* Well, once more."

* * *

I SURRENDERED SKIS to Lucky; Lee came to steam woolenly by the fire and say: "Remember summer evenings, here?" June and Lucky toiled up for a last time, said: "We're all going down by the pond. Better come." Jim Kibbee drawled: "We'll bring the fire along," and a car stopped at the gravel pit by the old path. George wondered: "Now what?" and Peter Eliades came into the light. Not a neighbor, exactly; Peter farms the Rockwood place, a mile up the Medbury road. And not a Yankee, surely, this Greek with broad cheeks, quick dark eyes. We've never quite forgiven Peter for tearing out the great chimney of the old house, putting on coloured shingles. A good farmer, but—

"What you do, eh?" His dark eyes widened. "A fire for what?"

From below, from the silver light beyond the rose, Karen called, and Lee said: "Just skiing, sliding. Going down to the pond, now."

There was a small chill here; the fire burned lower. Peter didn't notice.

"Fine! Yoost the neighbors? Look, Lee; you s'pose I get down there wit' my truck? Your wood road, she's open?" And at Lee's doubtful nod he whisked off, calling back: "I go home, first."

* * *

WE SWAPPED RUEFUL looks, went down the path to Lee's wood road, smooth and level from hauling swamp maple. Jim said largely: "Oh, Pete's all right," and Lee said: "Sure," without conviction. Ski and sled marks scrolled this sloping sheet of silver where once had stood the lodges of the dark people. Lee said: "You got any idea, Jim, what this stretch from road to pond might be worth? I've got an offer for it—from a fellow who wants to build here. Sell? I do'know. I may." We went soberly, then, questioning, judging; the thought of losing this small neighborhood hill was disturbing. Then toward the white plain of the pond, the darker cleared space in this cove, we dragged brush from Lee's piled slashings for a new fire.

Never before was there skating like this! The cleared ice was slate-black; below the blades the high moon swam and swooped with you, and the rosy finger of the mounting fire followed every turn. We raced, played tag, snapped the whip, skated in to the fire to rest and warm chilled fingers. Rested, we swooped again into the silver darkness, again chased the flying moon. Then headlights came rocking and bobbing down the wood road, stopped at the shore. We skated in slowly, curiously. Peter and his plump wife, Anthula, came across the snow, a great basket between them.

"What you say? Anybody hongry?"

* * *

EVERYBODY WAS. THICK mugs warmed our curled, cold fingers; over the blaze we toasted thick brown bread while bacon frizzled in a pan. How sweet it tasted! Peter tapped dust from a mouth organ, and his elbow beat time as from his cupped hands flowed an elusive, swaggering little tune that swirled and marched as it did first among the green hills of Thessaly. We hummed, beat time to the recurrent refrain. Peter broke off, breathless; he couldn't skate, and as for skis, you never get him on dose things! But he could play all night. Go ahead! Have some more! Here she comes again! We sing, clatter skates. Anthula smiles as we munch small brown cakes with hearts of honey. We are close about the fire; the sweet gray smoke and the gallant little tune rise toward the frosty stars. And tall Jim Kibbee sighed in content and wagged his gray head.

"Boys-oh-boys! Best squantum feast I ever was at!"

George said: "Squan— what?"

"Squantum feast. Old Injun name for it. Come winter, they'd turn out and have a high time, nights like this. All the tribe. You got 'nother cake, Anthula?"

* * *

KAREN DREW A quick breath; I followed her eye across the firelight, saw what she saw. This Greek, this alien neighbor with the high cheekbones and beaked nose, might have been one of the bronzed people; so might Anthula, with her broad face and dark eyes. Something primitive, and simple, and kindly flowed from them, touched us. Who was alien, here? And suddenly Karen threw back her head and voiced the long, quavering call she uses to bring the boys in from the fields. High and clear it rose; George joined in, patting his mouth; all our voices chimed with theirs. The mingled call ululated, rose, echoed across the white pond, built up and broke in a sudden cascade of laughter. And Peter looked at us.

"What you call that—eh?"

"Injun call," said Lee. He rumpled his thick blond hair, looked at Jim. "You reckon they used that when they took in a new member?"

Jim nodded. So did Pete. He understood, now.

"Sure. I hear maybe you sell this field. So? You be careful, Lee, what kind neighbors we get here—eh?" He tapped the mouth organ. "Hokay. Look out, now; here she come! Greek song—Injun song—no difference. Come on, you tribe!"

DANIEL CHASE

Primavera

(Botticelli)

How can there be another time than Spring
In Florence? Let the contadini bring
Their fruit from Fiesole. Let them spill
Around me all the grapes a Tuscan hill
Has ripened in the warm Italian sun.
It is September? Spring has just begun.

Tread you the Arno to its very fount,
Gather the golden apples as you mount,
Crush the black olives rich upon the soil
Under the silver leaves, for fragrant oil.
Here the three graces dancing in a ring
And Mercury announce a lyric Spring.

Grim the Uffizi, yet in all the hours
Nearly five centuries have spent, the flowers
Of Spring have blossomed. Botticelli knew
A Spring forever gay. The flowers grew
Out of himself, and though black olives fall,
Spring hangs enchanting,—Spring upon the wall.

Many an April I have watched the leaves
Uncurl, have noted summer, and the sheaves
Of autumn; in a colder northern land
Caught the white flakes of winter in my hand.
But Florence—she has had no other thing
Since Botticelli than perpetual Spring.

PEARL STRACHAN

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PINK AND WHITE PEONIES: *A Painting by J. W. de R. Quistgaard*

IT may not be generally known that the distinguished Danish-American portrait painter, Mr. J. W. de R. Quistgaard, is equally accomplished in other forms of painting. In his early career he gained a name abroad as one of Europe's leading miniature painters; and when, after a long sojourn in the United States, he returned to Paris and gave his first one-man show there, he surprised French art lovers by including among his portraits in oil some charming landscapes and flower studies. "Pink and White Peonies" is a characteristic example of his handling of flower subjects. With subtlety and strength, the artist presents the texture and color of his flowers in a manner which gives a strikingly decorative effect without detracting from that sense of actuality he seeks to achieve in all his work, whether it be portraits, landscapes, animals, or flowers.

Drifted Spring

THE puzzled cattle stood around
The drifted snow that hid the spring—
Below them they could hear the sound
Of that clear water whispering
Through tunnels to the hidden brook,
And nuzzled snow and turned to look
To see if I could find a way
To bring it back. My shovel tossed
The drift aside at last and they
Drank deep of that clear water lost
A little while beneath the snow. . . .
And I have wished that I could know
A way as sure to find a spring
That years have drifted over so,
While quiet lets me hear it sing
Remembered music, far below.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

An Age of Great Men

IF HIS contemporaries, with their united strength, would hardly make one Shakespeare, certain it is that all his successors would not make half a one. With the exception of a single writer, Otway, and of a single play of his ("Venice Preserved"), there is nobody in tragedy and dramatic poetry (I do not here speak of comedy), to be compared to the great men of the age of Shakespeare, and immediately after. They are a mighty phalanx of kindred spirits closing him round, moving in the same orbit, and impelled by the same causes in their whirling and eccentric career. They had the same faults and the same excellences; the same strength, and depth, and richness, the same truth of character, passion, imagination, thought and language, thrown, heaped, massed together without careful polishing or exact method, but poured out in unconcerned profusion from the lap of nature and genius in boundless and unrivalled magnificence. The sweetness of Decker, the thought of Marston, the gravity of Chapman, the grace of Fletcher and his young-eyed wit, Jonson's learned sock, the flowing vein of Middleton, Heywood's ease, the pathos of Webster, and Marlowe's deep designs, add a double lustre to the sweetness, thought, gravity, grace, wit, artless nature, copiousness, ease, pathos and sublime conceptions of Shakespeare's Muse. They are indeed the scale by which we can best ascend to the true knowledge and love of him. Our admiration of them does not lessen our relish for him; but, on the contrary, increases and confirms it. For such an extraordinary combination and development of fancy and genius many causes may be assigned, and we seek for the chief of them in religion, in politics, in the circumstances of the time, the recent diffusion of letters, in local situation, and in the character of the men who adorned that period, and availed themselves so nobly of the advantages placed within their reach.—From "Lectures on The Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth," by WILLIAM HAZLITT.

"The affluence of Truth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPEAKING of the unparalleled spiritual power exercised by Christ Jesus, Mary Baker Eddy says on page 54 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "With the affluence of Truth, he vanquished error." Jesus understood the limitless nature of Truth, the inexhaustible resources of Mind, and he drew on this ever-present supply to meet whatever need was presented to him. Thus we find him providing the wine at the wedding feast, feeding the five thousand, healing the sick, the lame, the blind, and raising the dead, all through his perfect understanding of the omnipotence and the omnipresence of God, good.

Students of Christian Science have cause to be deeply grateful for the abundance of good which has been manifested in their lives. Not only in the healing of sickness and other discordant conditions, but in the supplying of their human needs, have they found God "a very present help in trouble," a deliverer, a tender Father on whose love they do not rely in vain. One who had just begun to study this Science was in dire need, unable to find employment. His inability through material efforts to find anything that would yield an income, finally drove him of necessity to rely entirely on his new-found religion for help. In a few days a satisfactory position was offered to him, at higher pay than he had been seeking. As he applied his growing understanding of Science he progressed, and finally became the head of a substantial business.

A well-loved hymn bids us:

"Make channels for the streams of Love,
Where they may broadly run;
And Love has overflowing streams,
To fill them every one."

If mortal mind is permitted to erect its barriers of false beliefs, "the streams of Love" flow less freely in our thinking, but they resume their course when such obstructions are removed.

One groping in a darkened room does not kneel before a window black with grime and beg the light to come in. Rather does he remove the grime, for thus the light is allowed to enter. If our consciousness is darkened with false concepts of mortal mind, the light of divine Mind is excluded. If true concepts are established in our consciousness, spiritual light comes in without effort. Sickness, inharmony, and other human ills disappear as darkness before light when the erroneous belief of man as a material being, subject to the laws and limitations of matter, gives way to the true understanding of man as the reflection of God. For since God is perfect, man, His reflection, must also be perfect. Thus, the real man cannot know or experience imperfection of any kind, cannot be sick or deformed, cannot lack health or substance; he can know and experience only good. We learn to know and express the real man in proportion to our understanding of God, whose reflection man is. There is no other way to know our true selves; and such true self-knowledge casts out false concepts about man and the ills of the flesh, which originate and seem to live in that false consciousness. In reality, we live and have our being in God, and therefore possess and express only good.

Belief in lack of opportunity, injustice, poverty, or disease of any kind, is removed from our consciousness as we accept the good that is ever available. Christian Science corrects false concepts, and difficult situations change when true ideas displace erroneous beliefs.

Social and economic reforms that tend to shackle greed and establish more just conditions are commendable steps in human progress, but what mankind most needs is to recognize the "affluence of Truth." Good is abundant, ever present, available to all. None is so poor that he cannot claim and possess a share of this abundance of good. No seeming want exists that cannot be met with the understanding of Truth. Only our false beliefs in materiality as substance fetter us to limitation. When we break these fetters, thought soars upward into the boundless realm of infinite good. Then we begin to perceive the divine power through which Moses brought water from the rock, Elisha provided the widow and her sons with ample food, and the Master fed the multitudes.

This inexhaustible supply of good is ever available. We must empty our thoughts of their false material concepts, and fill them with the pure water of abundance. But the false concepts must first be cast out. This is done by learning the truth about God and man, as taught in Christian Science. We then begin to comprehend something of the "affluence of Truth," and to see it manifested in our lives in proportion to our understanding and application of this invariable Science. We cease looking to matter for supply, for employment, for deliverance from error. We seek to become more spiritually minded, knowing that by so doing we reflect more of spiritual qualities, including health, happiness, abundance. As Mrs. Eddy has said (*ibid.*, p. 60), "Soul has infinite resources with which to bless mankind, and happiness would be more readily attained and would be more secure in our keeping, if sought in Soul."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Der Reichtum der Wahrheit"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

BEZUGNEHMEND auf die von Christus Jesus angewandte unvergleichliche geistige Kraft, schreibt Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 54 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Mit dem Reichtum der Wahrheit besiegte er den Irrtum". Jesus verstand die Unendlichkeit der Wahrheit, die unerschöpflichen Mittel des Gemüts, und er bediente sich dieses immergegenwärtigen Vorrats zur Befriedigung aller seiner Bedürfnisse. So finden wir ihn den Wein beim Hochzeitsfest beschaffen, die Fünftausend speisen, die Kranken, die Lahmen, die Blinden heilen und die Toten auferwecken—alles durch sein vollkommenes Verständnis der Allmacht und der Allgegenwart Gottes, des Guten.

Die Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft haben allen Grund, für die Fülle des Guten, die in ihrem Leben bekundet worden ist, tief dankbar zu sein. Nicht nur beim Heilen von Krankheit und anderen unharmonischen Zuständen, sondern auch beim Befriedigen ihrer menschlichen Bedürfnisse haben sie Gott als „eine Hilfe in den großen Nöten", als Befreier, als liebreichen Vater gefunden, auf dessen Liebe sie sich nicht vergebens verlassen. Ein Neuling in dieser Wissenschaft war in bitterer Not und konnte keine Beschäftigung finden. Seine Unfähigkeit, durch materielle Anstrengungen etwas zu finden, was ihm einen Verdienst eingebracht hätte, zwang ihn schließlich, sich notgedrungen ganz auf seine neugefundene Religion zu verlassen und nur von ihr Hilfe zu erwarten. Nach einigen Tagen wurde ihm eine befriedigende Stellung mit höherem Gehalt, als er erwartet hatte, angeboten. Da er sein wachsendes Verständnis der Wissenschaft anwandte, machte er Fortschritt und wurde schließlich Leiter eines gutgehenden Geschäfts.

Ein Lieblingslied ermahnt uns:

„Macht Kanäle für der Liebe Ströme,
Darin sie weithin fließen können;
Die Liebe hat überfließende Ströme,
Um sie alle zu füllen".

Läßt man das sterbliche Gemüt seine Schranken falscher Annahmen errichten, so fließen „die Ströme der Liebe" weniger reichlich in unser Denken hinein; aber sie nehmen wieder ihren vollen Lauf, wenn solche Hindernisse beseitigt sind.

Wer in einem finstern Raum umhertastet, wird nicht vor ein mit Schmutz bedecktes Fenster hinknieen und das Licht bitten, hereinzukommen, sondern er wird den Schmutz entfernen, damit das Licht einströmen kann. Wenn unser Bewußtsein durch falsche Vorstellungen des sterblichen Gemüts verfinstert ist, kann das Licht des göttlichen Gemüts nicht hineinscheinen. Füllen aber wahre Begriffe unser Bewußtsein, so strömt geistiges Licht mühelos hinein. Krankheit, Zwietracht und andere menschliche Übel verschwinden wie die Finsternis vor dem Licht, wenn der falsche Glaube, daß der Mensch ein den Gesetzen und Begrenzungen der Materie unterworfenes materielles Wesen sei, dem wahren Verständnis weicht, daß der Mensch die Widerspiegelung Gottes ist. Denn da Gott vollkommen ist, muß der Mensch, Seine Widerspiegelung, auch vollkommen sein. Somit kann der wirkliche Mensch keinerlei Unvollkommenheit kennen oder erfahren, er kann nicht krank oder verkrüppelt sein, noch kann es ihm an Gesundheit oder an Mitteln mangeln; er kann nur das Gute kennen und erfahren. Wir lernen den wirklichen Menschen im Verhältnis zu unserem Verständnis Gottes, dessen Widerspiegelung der Mensch ist, kennen und ausdrücken. Wir können unser wahres Selbst auf keine andere Art erkennen; und eine solche wahre Selbsterkenntnis verdrängt falsche Vorstellungen vom Menschen und die Übel des Fleisches, die in diesem falschen Bewußtsein entstehen und darin zu leben scheinen. In Wirklichkeit leben wir und haben wir unser Dasein in Gott, weshalb wir nur das Gute besitzen und ausdrücken.

Der Glaube an Mangel an Gelegenheit, der Glaube an Ungerechtigkeit, an Armut oder an Krankheit irgend welcher Art verschwindet aus unserem Bewußtsein in dem Maße, wie wir das Gute annehmen, das uns immer zur Verfügung steht. Die Christliche Wissenschaft berichtigt falsche Begriffe; und schwierige Lagen ändern sich, wenn wahre Ideen irrige Annahmen verdrängen.

Soziale und wirtschaftliche Neuerungen, die dazu angetan sind, der Habgier Einhalt zu gebieten und gerechtere Zustände herbeizuführen, sind lobenswerte Stufen menschlichen Fortschritts; was aber der Menschheit am meisten not tut, ist die Erkenntnis des „Reichtums der Wahrheit". Das Gute ist in Fülle vorhanden, immer gegenwärtig und allen zugänglich. Niemand ist so arm, daß er nicht einen Teil dieser Fülle des Guten beanspruchen und besitzen könnte. Es gibt keinen scheinbaren Mangel, der nicht durch das Verständnis der Wahrheit beseitigt werden könnte. Nur unser falscher Glaube, daß die Materie Substanz sei, fesselt uns an Begrenzung. Wenn wir diese Fesseln sprengen, schwingt sich der Gedanke in das unumschränkte Reich des unendlich Guten empor. Dann beginnen wir die göttliche Kraft wahrzunehmen, durch die Mose Wasser aus dem Felsen brachte, Elisa die Witwe und ihre Söhne reichlich mit Nahrung versorgte und der Meister das Volk speiste.

Diese unerschöpfliche Fülle des Guten steht uns immer zur Verfügung. Wir müssen die falschen, materiellen Vorstellungen aus unserem Denken entfernen und es mit dem reinen Strom des Reichtums füllen. Aber zuerst müssen die falschen Begriffe aufgegeben werden. Dies geschieht dadurch, daß wir die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft sie lehrt, verstehen lernen. Dann beginnen wir den „Reichtum der Wahrheit" einigermaßen zu begreifen, und wir sehen, daß er sich im Verhältnis zu unserem Verständnis und unserer Anwendung dieser unveränderlichen Wissenschaft in unserem Leben bekundet. Dann erwarten wir Versorgung, Beschäftigung, Befreiung vom Irrtum nicht mehr von der Materie, sondern trachten danach, geistiger gesinnt zu werden, da wir wissen, daß wir dadurch mehr geistige Eigenschaften einschließlich Gesundheit, Freudigkeit und Fülle widerspiegeln. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 60): „Seele hat unendliche Mittel, mit denen sie die Menschheit segnet, und das Glück würde schneller erlangt werden und sicherer in unserem Besitz bleiben, wenn wir es in der Seele suchten".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Satisfactions of the Corn Planter

THE sun was just coming up on Friday, looking over the trees into a world of misty and odorous freshness. When I climbed the fence I dropped down in the grass at the far corner of the field.

I had looked forward this year with pleasure to the planting of a small field by hand. . . . Behold me then, with a full seed-bag suspended before me, buckled both over the shoulders and around the waist, a shiny hoe in my hand (the sceptre of my dominion), a comfortable, rested feeling in every muscle of my body, standing at the end of the first long furrow there in my field on Friday morning—a whole spring day before me. At that moment I would not have changed my place for the place of any king, prince or president.

I wonder if you know the feel of the fresh, soft soil, as it answers to your step, giving a little . . . and is there not something endlessly good and pleasant about it? And the movement of the arms and shoulders falling easily into the action and reaction which yields the most service to the least energy. Scientists tell us that the awkward young eagle has a wider wing stretch than the old skilled eagle. So the corn planter, at noon, will do his work with half the expended energy of the early morning: he attains the artistry of motion, and beyond and above this physical accomplishment is the everpresent conscious sense of reward, repayment, which he experiences as he covers each planting of seed.—From "Adventures in Friendship," by DAVID GRAYSON.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1938

Review of Week In Massachusetts

Boston Budget

It Must Be Ready by First of Month Mayor Calls Off Show Business for Work

In a Hub that badly needs the grease of efficiency and graphite of economy, no spoke squeaks louder than that one labeled "city budget."

Fashioned after no known living model, a muddle, a maze and a dark mystery to most Mayors, Boston's budget is composed of columnar figures detailing some 1500 allowances to departments. Included are about 40 pages of payroll schedules, illustrating how wages run, and supporting estimates for the total payroll.

After limited and futile study, previous Mayors have given tentative approval to the budget, and sent it along to the City Council. Councilors have hastily summoned the budget director to sit around the big oak table in the Council locker room and explain the high points. Matters are then held up for announcement of the state tax. All this takes time. Result: Boston has operated virtually budget-less for three or four months of the year.

Last year, the Legislature removed some causes for delay in passage of the Boston budget, and passed a statute that the Mayor must submit it by Feb. 1 of each year.

Under this pressure for speed, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin sat down to wrestle with the budget this week. It was to be an onerous task. He knew it.

His preparation began on Wednesday. Therein lies one of the week's smiles.

As with his predecessors, Mayor Tobin found the first few days in office exciting. Invitations poured in from all sides to attend this banquet, speak at that luncheon, lay this cornerstone, meet that celebrity, rush here, rush there. Exaggerated, but not un-typical was last Tuesday evening. He attended three dinners, firmly repressed three hosts eager to see that he ate his fill of usual heavy banquet fare. He attended three other social functions, led the promenade at the annual Policemen's Ball, and ended up at home very late and very weary.

Determined to clear decks for work on the budget, Mayor Tobin was up early Wednesday, swung down to City Hall, brushed through the great doors, ducked past a crowd of job seekers, and flung open the door to his inner sanctum, only to pause abruptly on the threshold.

Reason: No less than Cecil B. De Mille had taken over the office.

Sirens howled in the street, crowds clamored on the lawn, photographers flashed their annoying lights, reporters buzzed, secretaries rushed pell mell. It was Hollywood come to School Street.

Boston's young Mayor ("We could use you in the movies," said Mr. De Mille) was not impressed. Polite but firm, he sped his famous guest on his way. Then he summoned the corps of City Hall reporters, most of them personal friends.

"Boys," he said, "I'm no hermit, but three banquets, a Policemen's Ball, and a Hollywood visit are too much. The budget needs work. That's my job. No more play till the work is done."

Drive by City Hall tonight, you may see a light burning in a third floor, front corner room. That will be Mayor Tobin at work on the budget.

Flood

Governors Firm on Power Control; Refuse to Transfer Rights to U. S.

First thaws of 1938 swelled Connecticut and Merrimack headwaters slightly last week, but there was no thaw in frigidity of New England Governors toward the Federal Government's $10,000,000 flood control program for this section.

Not even the warming smile of President Roosevelt across a White House luncheon table and his offer to increase the Government's contribution $3,000,000, thus assuming full cost of the projects, could melt their refusal to sign away State control over generation and sale of hydro-electric power.

Three of the Governors were Democrats, who presumably have not sighed in vain at the New Deal pump. Three were Republicans. But despite divergence of politics the difference between them on the flood control issue approximated that between Tweedle-dee and Tweedle-dum.

Week ended with President Roosevelt still insisting the Federal Government be given full control over power developed from the projects. If the Yankee Congressional delegation remains as adamant as the Governors the $80,000,000 national flood control program will be held up until the whole issue is settled once and for all.

State House

Lieutenant Governor Kelly Assumes New Title—Gas Rates in Controversy

Francis E. Kelly, elected Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth, took unto himself another title Wednesday, "the People's Governor Pro Tempore." Following his custom of exercising gubernatorial powers each time Gov. Charles F. Hurley departs on a journey—this time to Washington to stand with the other New England governors against Federal domination of power in flood control projects—the peppery Lieutenant Governor dictated a letter to J. Burke Sullivan, Hurley-appointed chairman of the Public Utilities Commission.

He demanded immediate steps be taken to obtain lower electric light rates. Alternative: removal proceedings against Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. Sullivan did not receive the communication signed "People's Governor Pro Tempore" until 11 a. m. Lieutenant Governor Kelly thereupon took occasion to remark public officials should be in their offices at 9 a. m.

* * *

Higher Gas Rates

While the P. G. P. T. was concerned about electric rates, legislators were considering the Boston Consolidated Gas Company's efforts to obtain upward revision in gas rates, claiming failure to make more than 2 per cent on its capital investment in 1937. A rise would affect 200,000 consumers in 10 communities in Greater Boston.

On the other side of the picture, three towns, Hingham, Norwood and Peabody, made profits of 9 to 30 per cent on municipally operated plants, according to the Department of Public Utilities.

* * *

Watt Successor

The Governor nominated Senator James P. Meehan, Lawrence Democrat, to succeed Robert J. Watt as as member of the State Unemployment Commission. Mr. Watt recently retired to become assistant to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. The Governor's choice is expected to receive the general approval of organized labor.

Labor

Fugitive's Friendly Labor 'Tip' Results in His Arrest in Lawrence

Last September, when 10,000 workers of the American woolen mills at Lawrence were wondering whether to vote to have the C. I. O. represent them or not, copies of a small white pamphlet were handed to them secretly.

On the cover of the little booklet were big black letters which said: "Be sure to vote 'No' against the Lewis-C. I. O.-Communist." Inside was a friendly intimate letter from a Lawrence native to his "brother Bill." It attacked the C. I. O.

"Like yourself," the letter said, "I started to work in the mills at the age of 14. I have worked in nearly all the mills of Lawrence. I led strikes.

"In 1929, I organized the Southern workers and led the historic Gastonia strike. I was framed-up on a murder charge and nearly got the electric chair. . . .

"'I am sorry I cannot let you know where I am, but I hope that you are working steady and that everything is okay at home. Vote 'No' on the C. I. O. Fred E. Beal."

The workers ignored the pamphlet, voted "yes" in large numbers; but police remembered. This week as highlight of labor news, they found "Fred" at the home of "Brother Bill," arrested him as a fugitive from Carolina justice, where he is wanted on the nine-year-old murder charge.

"I will fight extradition," he said. "It is a Communist plot to get me."

Yesterday he was out again on bail of $5000 supplied by Dr. Albert Sprague Coolidge, lecturer on chemistry at Harvard University, and Miss Jessica L. C. Henderson of Wayland.

Shipping

Heavy Receipts of Sugar From Cuba Boost Import Valuations $1,000,000

Army engineers, directing Boston harbor dredging for deeper ship channels, have likewise been delving into harbor history. Lifting pages of time, they have seen tall ships scudding majestically toward the horizon and have heard cannon echoes from island forts.

This week, result of their research appeared in a 20-page booklet, "The Port of Boston," issued by the office of the District Engineer, Lieut. Col. A. K. B. Lyman.

Boston, says the booklet, built the first vessel constructed in the Colonies, "Blessing of the Bay," launched in 1631.

* * *

Gales at Sea

Mountainous seas and heavy gales in mid-Atlantic delayed several Boston-bound vessels this week, including the American Export Lines' Exochorda, which brought back a score of tourists from Palestine. The ship was 24 hours late in docking.

Hull Program Held Benefit To N.E. Trade

President of the Foreign Policy League Talks to Boston Group

Advantages Urged

The Hull foreign trade program is "the one concrete effort now being made in the whole field of international relations to reduce the tensions leading to war," and given time for development, its effect on New England trade will be all to the good, said Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association in an address prepared for delivery this afternoon at a Boston meeting of the association.

Diversified industries are being developed rapidly in New England, Mr. Buell pointed out, and these will be considerably benefited by the revival of export markets, while Boston itself has already experienced the beneficial effects on its port business of the trade agreements engineered so far by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Mr. Hull is well aware, he continued, that too drastic and sudden changes in the high tariff of the United States might have an adverse effect on some New England industries, and it is his policy to make reductions cautiously and only after consultation with every interest desiring a hearing.

Set a Precedent

"New England may have set a precedent last week," Mr. Buell declared, "when a group of Massachusetts business men, convened by Major Putnam, met in Springfield with a representative of the State Department to discuss the trade agreements program from the standpoint of Massachusetts interests. While some fear as to the future was expressed, the meeting revealed that no interest had yet been damaged by the trade agreement program, and that Massachusetts had much to gain from increasing our trade with Canada. This is an encouraging example of co-operation between business and government, which should increase."

Careful study of the industrial situation in New England in recent years shows, said the speaker, that it is not foreign but domestic competition which has harassed some industries in this section. Most of this competition has come from the South—partly as a result of the collapse of foreign markets for basic products of the southern states.

"No longer able to sell as much cotton abroad as formerly, on account of world-wide economic nationalism," Mr. Buell explained, "the South has been obliged to stimulate industrial development, sometimes by questionable means. If New England would support a policy which would restore foreign markets, the artificial industrial developments in the South, as well as federal subsidies to middle-western farmers now excluded from foreign markets, should decline."

Means Prosperity

"Generally speaking, the revival of the export industries throughout the United States, together with the renewed export of the southern cotton and middle-western wheat and lard, means far greater prosperity for New England industry than can be obtained through excessive protectionism."

Turning to the specific problems of leading New England industries, Mr. Buell continued:

"Take the case of shoes. Before 1930 there was no tariff on leather-soled shoes; nevertheless the American shoe industry was one of our largest, and because of its efficiency was able to meet competition without any tariff protection.

"In 1930 it received a duty of 20 per cent; at the same time a duty on raw hides of 10 per cent was imposed. In 1936 the shoe industry made more than 415,000,000 pairs of shoes, the greatest in its history. During the same year less than 6,000,000 pairs were imported, which was less than 1½ per cent of the total manufactured here. These imports were 30 per cent less than in 1929.

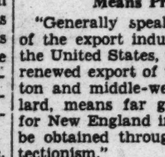
"During the latter part of 1937 the shoe industry suffered a reaction, doubtless because it produced shoes too rapidly while keeping prices higher than in 1929.

"It is difficult to believe that a moderate reduction in the shoe tariff, which may take place as a result of the forthcoming Czechoslovak trade agreement, will have any serious effect on the industry."

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and threatening weather, probably with rain or snow flurries tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; moderate easterly and northeasterly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably rain or snow tonight and Sunday, not much change in temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably snow or rain tonight and Sunday, slightly warmer in north and central portions tonight.

Maine: Cloudy, probably snow tonight and snow or rain Sunday, slightly warmer Sunday and in the east and north portions tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northeast or east wind and overcast weather, probably rain or snow tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	29	Minneapolis	32	28
Bermuda	60	60	New Orleans	60	66
Chicago	36	36	New York	36	32
Denver	40	38	Norfolk	48	44
Helena	32	32	Philadelphia	34	34
Kansas City	38	34	St. Louis	40	40
Los Angeles	56	54	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	72	72	Washington	40	38

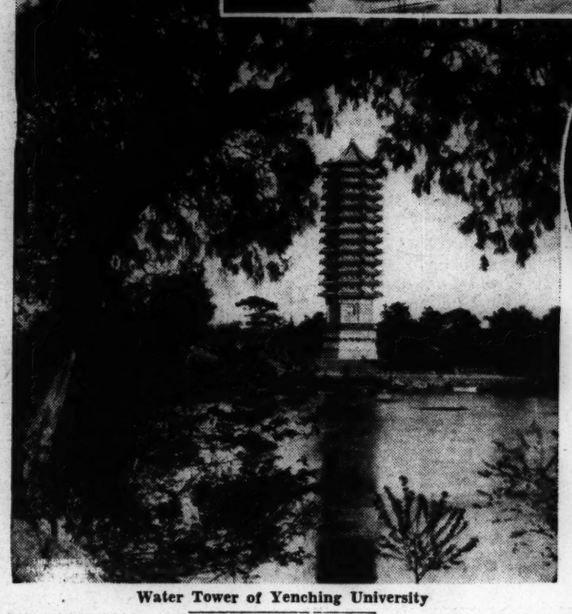
A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 22.
B—Minimum, Jan. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:06 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 4:35 a. m.; Height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 5:03 p. m.; Height 9.2 feet.
Monday, 5:30 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:04 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday at 5:00 p. m.

Spreading Western Culture Over China

Upper—Yenching University at Peking
Lower—Central Building of Ginling College at Nanking



Water Tower of Yenching University

Upper—Dr. Francis S. Hutchins, Head of American Staff of Yale-in-China
Center—Yenching School at Peking
Lower—Dr. Paul Kwei, Dean of Yale-in-China School of Science

N. E. States Reach An Agreement On Benefit Payments

Boston Today

N. E. States Agree On Paying Benefits

Reciprocal agreements, establishing an inter-state procedure for the handling of claims for benefits, have been signed by the Unemployment Compensation Commissions of the six New England States, Laurence P. Harrington, executive secretary of the Massachusetts commission, announced today.

Under this agreement former residents of any state now residing in another state may make a claim for benefits in the registration office nearest their present home.

The interstate procedure will be a great benefit, Mr. Harrington pointed out, to former Massachusetts residents who have funds credited to their account in the Massachusetts office.

"As a result of this agreement," Mr. Harrington said, "a former resident of Massachusetts, now living in any of the other five states, may register at the office nearest his present home.

"The agreement will be of considerable convenience for former residents of other states who now reside in Massachusetts and have wage credits to their account in the unemployment fund in their former home state."

Benefit checks will be mailed directly to applicants making claims.

Trade Advances Over Week in 1937

Retail sales in New England during the past week encouraged observers by rising sharply to a figure 8 per cent larger than for the same period a year ago. If continued, it is expected, these conditions will tend to reduce inventories and force a buying period by merchants.

Shoe manufacturers looked forward to the possibility of a heavy demand resulting from the annual Boston Shoe Show next week. In the meantime, retail sales were holding up satisfactorily, it was reported.

In some, woolen mills machinery which has lain idle in recent months began turning again slowly, but no

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

N. E. College Branches Rest Uneasily in China

(In the midst of aggression in China New Englanders naturally speculate on the present status of their historic enterprises in the Orient. In three articles, of which this is the first, The Christian Science Monitor is publishing an account of the three largest New England-supported colleges in China.)

In few places outside the Orient is there more interest in the vivid events surrounding the Japanese aggression in China these days than within the halls of those mellowed New England colleges, Harvard, Yale and Smith.

Each has emotional, financial and academic ties with a brother or sister institution in China. Each is hopeful that the continuance of service and helpfulness, extended over a period of years, will not be ended by any changes in government or policies reuslting from the military movements. Each is presently in doubt concerning the immediate future of its China activities.

New England's formal educational efforts do not have the tradition of years behind them that Yankee trade with Hongs have, extending back 31 years in the case of Yale in China, 22 years with Smith and nine years with Harvard; however, these years of formal endeavor were preceded by generations of work by New England missionary teachers, and by Chinese educated at New England schools.

Back to Revolution

In fact, the history of New England's interest in China dates almost from the Revolution. Boston and Salem merchants were heavy investors in the ship Empress of China which sailed from New York in 1787, the first American vessel to trade at Canton. The ship Grand Turk of Salem was first of the fleet of New England barks that traded with China and many a Beacon Hill in Boston and Chestnut Street in Salem home today has "Cumshas," gifts of Houqua and Pinqua, the favorite Hong traders.

The people of Boston, Salem and other New England towns were intrigued by stories of China brought home by their roving seamen and movements to send missionaries to the Orient were begun at an early date.

It is against this background of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Aiken Opposes Taking of Sides In Labor Trouble

BENNINGTON, Vt., Jan. 22 (AP)—Vermont labor leaders went into executive session today to discuss the proposed creation of a State Labor Department after hearing Gov. George D. Aiken (R) assert he was opposed to government taking sides "between labor groups.

"I believe the function of government is to see that the laws are strictly and impartially enforced; that suffering should be reduced to a minimum, and that government should be the servant of the whole people and not the master," Mr. Aiken declared last night at the opening meeting of a two-day joint conference of representatives of the C. I. O. and A. F. of L.

"If a strike should occur in Vermont I should, to the best of my ability, insist upon law observance by both sides and there will be no Chicago Memorial Day parties in Vermont while I am Governor."

Not by Its Teeth Is Fish's Age Told

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 22

The bureau of fisheries announces perfection of a device which determines the age of a fish by electricity.

Technologists say the invention can determine the exact day any fish was caught, by measuring changes in the fish's chemical structure.

Illegal Liquor Thrives in N.E. As in Dry Era

Bootlegger, for Whom the Repealists Saw End, Is Stronger Than Ever

Whole Nation Hit

While proponents of the repeal of prohibiton argued that the Twenty-first Amendment to the Constitution would automatically drive the bootlegger out of existence, the past four years have shown that manufacture of illegal alcohol has continued unabated.

Proof of this statement and facts tending to show that the whole question of liquor needs definite correction were disclosed today by Sidney Sherwood, New England director of the Federal Alcohol Tax Unit, who, through his efforts to enforce the internal revenue laws, has come into intimate contact with the bootlegger.

According to Mr. Sherwood, the Government has made every effort to end unlawful distillation of alcohol. Stills have been seized, automobiles and trucks confiscated and hundreds of bootleggers arrested and sent to prison.

But when one still is put out of commission by agents of the ATU, another springs up in its place. And most of the stills seized are not of the small variety. Bootleggers, lured by expectations of easy money in quantity, have set up distilleries of such proportions that if they were allowed to continue operations unchecked would be able to completely displace the legal liquor trade, he said.

Vast Production

According to Mr. Sherwood, stills seized by his department last year alone could have supplied every person in New England with five gallons of whisky. Furthermore, by their operations the bootleggers would have defrauded state and federal governments out of nearly $100,000,000 in taxes. And these figures, it was pointed out, affect only New England, said to be one of the best handled sections in the country in respect to bootleg alcohol.

Need for some method of dealing with the bootlegger became apparent soon after repeal of prohibition. Legal liquor, it was thought, would put the bootlegger out of business by obliterating his market. The bootlegger, however, has found ways to sell his product, and has even been successful in placing it behind the counters in legal liquor stores.

The reason for the manufacturer of illegal alcohol still being able to carry on was explained as simply a question of mathematics by Robert Coyne, assistant New England district supervisor of the little-heard-of but extremely efficient ATU.

Riches in a Hurry

"The Federal Government taxes alcohol at the rate of approximately $3.80 per gallon," he said. "The States add their stipend of 40 or 50 cents. With bootleggers able to produce alcohol from 35 to 55 cents a gallon, they stand to make more than $4 on every gallon produced. Therefore a group of bootleggers—criminals—band together, invest a few thousand dollars, and in the short course of a month have realized enough to send their children to college."

In the past year, Mr. Coyne said, the ATU seized 112 stills in New England with a total capacity of producing more than 31,000 gallons of illegal alcohol daily. This alcohol could be manufactured into more than 60,000 gallons of whisky daily, or nearly 22,000,000 gallons yearly.

Besides its seizure of stills, the ATU also arrested nearly 600 persons engaged in the manufacture of bootleg alcohol last year, besides confiscating 107 automobiles.

In its investigative work the ATU is extremely thorough—in fact, so thorough that in more than 90 per cent of its 1937 cases brought in Federal District Court in Massachusetts, defendants pleaded guilty instead of going to trial. In the other 10 per cent, no defendant has been acquitted by a jury other than five persons last year who were freed because of directed verdicts by the Court.

Meserve the Prosecutor

In charge of prosecuting liquor cases in Federal Court here is Robert W. Meserve, Assistant United States Attorney, who was graduated from Tufts College in 1931 with magna cum laude honors and from Harvard Law School in 1934 with the same honors.

Working in co-operation with Francis J. W. Ford, United States attorney, and ATU officials, Mr. Meserve has been able to prosecute successfully every case that has come to his attention.

In gathering evidence, ATU agents take all kinds of chances and assume many disguises. In fact, Mr. Coyne declared, their methods sometimes appeared to be like those of the amateur fiction detective—but they work.

In one case, agents found where a certain bootlegger garaged his trucks, and one night they attached a bucket of paint beneath one of them. The stopper of the bucket was attached by string to the wheels, so that the paint would not flow until the truck moved. In the morning when the truck was driven out, the stopper came out and paint began splashing on the street, leaving a trail to the still.

Christian Science Lecture In Mother Church Jan. 24

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice Monday, Jan. 24, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Science Which Reveals the Everpresence of God." The lecturer, Colin Rücker Eddison, C. S., of London, England, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"If I Were You," by Paul Hervey Fox and Benn W. Levy. Starring Constance Cummings. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

State and Orpheum—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall and Mary Astor. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan, Florence Rice and John Beal. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"San Quentin," with Pat O'Brien, Humphrey Bogart and Ann Sheridan. 12, 2:50, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Two Who Dared," featuring Anna Sten. 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Love and Hisses," featuring Ben Bernie, Walter Winchell, Simone Simon, and Bert Lahr. Fenway: 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Thank You, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre, Fenway: 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"Romance of Radium," "Ski Champs," "Mickey Mouse," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"I Met My Love Again," starring Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda. 10:25 a. m., 1:30 4:35, 7:37, 10:32. Stage show: Mitzi Green, Harriet Hoctor, and others.

Boston—
"Wise Girl," starring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 7:10, 10:00. "March of Time," 10:00 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Stand-In," with Leslie Howard, Joan Blondell, Humphrey Bogart and Alan Mowbray. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "A Girl With Ideas," featuring Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 5:05, 8:15, 11:20.

Radio Programs—Page Ten

University—
"Conquest," featuring Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer. 2:45, 6, 9:15. Also "Prescription for Romance," with Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Metropolitan—

"Hollywood Hotel," with Benny Goodman and his Swing Band, also Dick Powell, Hugh Herbert and Rosemary Lane. 10:32, 1:26, 4:15, 7:04, 9:58. Stage: "Harmony Lane." Georges and Jaina, Jack Major and the Swing-o-Paiors.

Hub—
Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Bordertown," 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Three Broadway Girls," with Joan Blondell, Madge Evans and Ina Claire. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Exeter—
"Madame X," with Gladys George and Warren William. 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Gangway," with Jessie Matthews and Nat Pendleton. 3:25, 6:15, 9:10.

Uptown—
"52nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Pat Paterson and Zasu Pitts. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Love From a Stranger," with Ann Harding, Basil Rathbone and Binnie Hale. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Tremont—
Jeannette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Rose Marie." 8:30, 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:10, 9:55. Also "Thunder in the East," with Merle Oberon and Charles Boyer. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Ski Chase." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea, Bob Burns, Frances Dee and Lloyd Nolan. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "52nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Leo Carrillo, Ella Logan and Zasu Pitts. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 8. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Daniele Amfitheatrof, guest conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Andres Segovia, Guitarist. 3:30.

Gardner Museum—
Concert by Gertrude Ehrhart, Harriette Price and Reginald Boardman. Fenway Court. 3.

Boston Public Library—
Concert by the Lincoln Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Jacques Hoffman. Dartmouth Street. 8.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Gallery Talks on Egyptian Art by Miss Eaton and on the American Rooms by Mrs. Robinson. Huntington Avenue. 3:30.

Boston Public Library—
"Women of the American Revolution," a series of melodramas by Maude Ernstine Safford. Dartmouth Street. 3:30.

Ford Hall Forum—
"Some of My Best Friends Are Jews," a talk by Robert Gessner, writer. Musical program by the Baggish Quintet. 7:30.

Concert Calendar

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Nancy Follett, pianist. 8:15. Jan. 24.

Conservatory—
Faculty recital. Madge Fairfax, soloist. 26 The Fenway. 8. Jan. 25.

Brown Hall—
Recital by Dorothy Rosenberg, violinist, and Gilbert Boyer, pianist. Conservatory of Music, Huntington Avenue. 8:30. Jan. 25.

Longy School of Music
Concert by Ilse K. Dunbar, soprano, and David Bacon, pianist. Open House evening. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15. Jan 25.

Jordan Hall—
Second concert of the series by the Boston Chamber Orchestra. Joseph Szigeti, soloist. Bernard Zighera, conductor. 8:30. Jan. 26.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Wagner, conductor. Leo Litwin, pianist. 8:15. Jan. 27.

Steinert Hall—
Recital by Theodate Johnson, soprano. 8:30. Jan. 27.

Trinity Court (Munroe Hall)—
Second Calystra lecture-recital. Donald Thayer duPreyne, speaker. Robert Strassbourg, concert pianist. 8:30. Jan. 28.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. Jan. 28.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Jan. 28.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you like to browse around shops that hold the unusual? Especially shops that house imported articles such as those your friends who make yearly trips abroad come home and rave about? Then you should head in the direction of a new shop in town . . . Ampol, at 172 Newbury Street . . . which offers nothing but Polish merchandise.

To the best of our knowledge, it's the only place of its kind hereabouts . . . there are any number of shops that specialize in articles from Italy, Spain, the Orient and whatnot, but Poland for some unknown reason has always been left out. However, Ampol makes up for this oversight . . . as you'll see when you visit the shop.

Women with an eye for charm will appreciate the unusual way in which the merchandise is displayed, and the care with which the whole shop has been put together. After all, the setting and background brings forth the beauty of the item to be framed . . . and that is just what they have taken care of. Indirect lighting, chromium, reflective metals and the like have been utilized with grand effects. But to get to the stock itself . . . it's all the type of thing one starts looking around for when one wants the unusual in the way of a gift. Or some little knicknack that will fit in your own home, that will bring about a smile of appreciation. Take their bits of woodcarving, in the shape of interesting little fat people who are really boxes that open up . . . they're different no end. And how many times, while dining out in a unique little place, has the bread arrived in a cunning wooden container. A plate that you admired, and promised yourself you'd duplicate! Here is your chance . . . for Ampol has tricky bread trays that look like big stained leaves. And they'd fit in very nicely for a luncheon that's a bit out of the ordinary.

If glass is your weakness . . . you can add to your collection with pieces quite unlike those you already have . . . and the same holds true with the handpainted pitchers and vases. Plaster plaques with bas-relief heads are there, too . . . all stained up to look like bronze. And alabaster, too. Lovely little powder boxes, and lamps, and those little jars that fill up with all the items one has around a house. Leather portfolios, boxes and so forth are other things you might like to add to your list . . . all hand-tooled, of course. But that's as far as we're going to take you . . . we'll let you find out the rest (and there's still much more to be said for Ampol!) yourself.

♣♣♣

Overshoes Now Of Wool-Jersey

It's a pretty nice world, when you can ensemble yourself from top to bottom in the same stuff. Even to your feet! Well . . . take those wool-jersey overshoes Filene has for less than $2.50. They're not only a serviceable, wearable item; but they're also fashionable as well. Particularly if you own a black coat that's all trimmed up with caracul . . . because these galoshes have nothing less than caracul cloth cuffs that go around your ankles, and cross in front. In all black, with Cuban, with high, and with Cuban-high heels. And the fact that they're a bit dressed up in appearance ought to make you less reluctant to wear overshoes when you should! Which is about all the time, right now.

All Covered Over With Movie Figures

You who buy your own yard goods, and carve out you own clothes, probably will be more or less excited over Jordan Marsh's latest offering in the way of a print. Because it is all covered over with Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs . . . imagine! Inspired by the picture which will soon be in town. Anyhow, it's unusually tricky, and despite the fact that you might think it limited to children's wear, it isn't. There'll be some smart spring dresses wandering around town made up of it yet! There are many versions offered, but they're all Crown-tested rayons that will really wash. And you can buy yourself a yard of it for something like 79 cents. Which sounds fair enough to us. So fair, in fact, that we wonder just how long it would take us to learn to thread a needle!

Have Are Articles For Home Painting

P. S.—Do you feel the urge to paint? There is a sale of all kinds of paintable articles at Jordan's. Particularly those Venetian blind screens . . . one of which most any family has use for. All you need to fix it up so that it's useable is the desire, a can of paint, a brush, and some time. You don't even need talent . . . the way they make paint nowadays it's even difficult to do a poor job! Artist-proof, as'twere.

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Jan. 24

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Jan. 24

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Hull Program Held Benefit To Trade of New England

(Continued from Page 9)

slovakian treaty, will do any injury to the industry or discharge any workers.

Imports Desirable

"Imports at least up to 10 per cent of the domestic production are desirable in every line of business in order to stimulate competition. One reason for our present recession is that domestic prices have risen too rapidly and large inventories have accumulated. This tendency would have been checked under a more moderate tariff policy. In other words, a certain amount of foreign competition is an important factor in stabilizing our economy.

"Admittedly the shoe industry here in Massachusetts has been experiencing more severe difficulties than elsewhere. But this is largely due to the competition, not of Czechoslovakia, but of other parts of the Union which do not have the same high labor standards as Massachusetts.

"About 30 per cent of New England's total shoe production consists of cemented shoes, but even in the case of this category our imports of Czechoslovakian shoes amount to only 4.6 per cent of the total American production in 1937 and 7.6 per cent of New England production, according to New England Shoe and Leather Association figures.

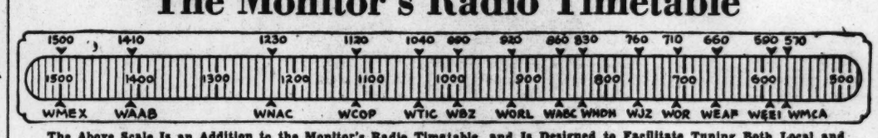
Czech Treaty

"The forthcoming treaty with Czechoslovakia will undoubtedly increase the export of American cars, and may put back to work several thousand auto workers in Detroit. Now it is this class of worker who buys the cheaper class of shoe. And the increased purchasing power in Detroit, made possible by the Czechoslovakian treaty, will lead to more purchases of goods from New England and other parts of the country. On the other hand, it is improbable that the increase of several more million pairs of shoes from Czechoslovakia, out of a total of 400,000,000, will put any shoe worker out of employment."

The basis of private enterprise rests upon competition, Mr. Buell asserted, and a reasonable percentage of imports maintains this state of healthy competition. The result of freezing a national economy, he continued, is a gradually declining standard of living and probability of an eventual Fascist dictatorship.

"Thus," he declared, "the Hull trade program is a symbol around which those who do not wish our country to be plunged into regimentation, monopoly or factional sectionalism, should rally."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Story of Industry.	Rakov's Orchestra	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport matinee	"Souvenirs" .....
5:15 Story of Industry.	Rakov's Orchestra	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 Boston Hour	Musical	Stamp program	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	Al Jahn's Orchestra....	Baseball school	Sport reports .....
6:00 News; sport preview	News; "Dance Revue";	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News" ..
6:15 Dinner music	music; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Ben Feld's Orch...	News; Nagel's Orchestra	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Ben Feld's Orch...	Harold Nagel's Orchestra	Prof. Robert E. Rogers..	Sport results	Toby Harris's Orchestra
7:00 Saturday Night	Message of Israel.....	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Swing Session ...	Message of Israel.....	garten: comedy	Lieut. Gov. Kelly.....	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee.....	Dramatic sketch	Johnny Messner's Orch..	Echoes": songs; orch..
7:45 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee.....	Sports of the Week	Cafe Continental	Perley Stevens's Orch..
8:00 Columbia Work-	Political speaker	Robert L. Ripley; solo-	Pat Barnes and his	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:15 shop: dramatic sk.	Popular orchestra	ists; orchestra	Barnstormers: variety .	"Melody Ensemble" ....
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.:	NBC Spelling Bee.....	Jack Haley; Wendy Bar-	Olga Baclanova's Conti-	"Four Aces"; vocal....
8:45 sketch; soloists ..	NBC Spelling Bee.....	ry; soloist; orchestra..	nental Revue	"Four Aces"; vocal....
9:00 "Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:.	Republican Club: talk,	Leighton Nobel's Orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Senator H. C. Lodge Jr.	Leighton Nobel's Orch..	National Conference
9:30 Serenade; soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"Special Delivery": dra-	Indianapolis Symphony	for Palestine speak-
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	matic sketch	Orchestra concert	ers .....
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Broadcasting	National Broadcasting	Indianapolis Symphony	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Company Symphony	Company Symphony	Orchestra concert	James Negra's Orchestra
10:30 guest soloist	Orchestra, Arturo	Orchestra, Arturo	Indianapolis Symphony	James Negra's Orchestra
10:45 All-Star Broadcast:	Toscanini, conductor ..	Toscanini, conductor ..	Orchestra concert	Studio program .....
11:00 songs; comedy;	NBC Symphony Orch...	NBC Symphony Orch...	Indianapolis Orchestra .	Billy Hayes's Orchestra
11:15 orchestra	NBC Symphony Orch...	NBC Symphony Orch...	Hockey report	Toby Harris's Orchestra
11:30 News; weather	Benny Meroff	News Service	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
11:45 Comedy Interlude .	Benny Meroff	Ruby Newman's Orch..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch..

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob": children's	Jewish world program..	"Operatic Airs" .....
10:15 Church of the Air	Studio program	variety program	Jewish world program..	Harper's Varieties .....
10:30 Wahlberg Brown	Dreams of Long Ago:	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	Pianoleers .....
10:45 string ensemble ..	song dramatization	Network speaker	tist Church service	Studio speaker .....
11:00 Old South Church.	News; vocalist	St. Paul's service.....	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker .....
11:15 Old South Church.	Noon Journal	St. Paul's service.....	tist Church service	"Musical Hits" .....
11:30 Old South Church.	Felix Knight, songs ...	St. Paul's service.....	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits" .....
11:45 Old South Church.	Sports commentator	St. Paul's service.....	tist Church service	The Italian Hour.....
12:00 Gems of Melody...	Southernaires: quartet.	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour.....
12:15 News Service	Southernaires: quartet.	prano; organist	"Old Times" Bake".....	The Italian Hour.....
12:30 Salt Lake City choir	Radio City Symphony	"Martha and Hal"	Italian string music....	Amateur Hour .....
12:45 and organ	Orchestra; vocalist	News Service	Italian string music....	Amateur Hour .....
1:00 MacDowell Memo-	Radio City Symphony	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15 rial program;	Orchestra; vocalist ...	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30 Talk from London.	Rex Maupin's Orch.....	Tuskegee Institute Choir	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	Rex Maupin's Orch.....	recital	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00 Community Fund:	Magic Key: Vincente	"Chat About Dogs"...	Drama and music.....	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:15 speaker; music	Gomes, guitarist; Duse-	Travel talk	Drama and music.....	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:30 Dramatic sketch	lina Giannini, so-	"Thatcher Colt Myster-	National Conference for	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:45 with Jean Hersholt	prano	ies": sketch	Palestine	"Voice of Israel" .....
3:00 New York Philhar-	"On Broadway": dra-	"Radio Newsreel": news	"The First Offender":	Bim Burns's Orchestra
3:15 monic - Symphony	matic sketch	interviews	dramatic sketch	Bim Burns's Orchestra.
3:30 Orchestra, Georges	Frank Simon's Band....	"Sunday Drivers": va-	"Musical Gondolier" ..	"Parade of Song" .....
3:45 Enesco, conductor	Frank Simon's Band....	riety program	Denver Darlings	Television talk .....
4:00 New York Philhar-	National Vespers	"The Shadow": mystery	Network speaker	Ruth Hansen's studio
4:15 monic - Symphony	National Vespers	dramatic sketch	Network speaker	party: variety .....
4:30 Orchestra, Georges	Jean Ellington, songs ..	The Lutheran Hour	Court of Human Rela-	Irish Minstrels .....
4:45 Enesco, conductor	"Dog Heroes": sketch ..	The Lutheran Hour	tions: sketch	Accordian band .....
5:00 Magazine: Chan-	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Marion Talley, soprano;	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:15 ning Pollock	dition: soloists; orch..	chorus; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Ed McConnell; organ	Mickey Mouse Theater	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:45 his orch.	Edward Davies; orch. ..	of the Air	Network speaker	Young People's Church
6:00 Joe Penner; Jim-	Magic Rhythm	"Hum and Strum"	George Jessel: guest so-	"Ladies of Rhythm".....
6:15 mie Grier's Orch.	Magic Rhythm	Adrian O'Brien, tenor..	loist; orchestra	Soprano recital .....
6:30 Shaw and Lee, vo-	Studio musicale	News Service	Jack Betzner's Orchestra	Dramatic program ....
6:45 cal groups; orch.	News commentator	Popular variety	Jack Betzner's Orchestra	Dramatic program ....
7:00 Jeanette McDonald;	Dramatization of teleg-	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Violin ensemble .....
7:15 Wilbur Evans; or.	raphy	Baker; orchestra	Recorded music	Violin ensemble .....
7:30 Phil Baker; com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Interesting Neighbors":	Dance orchestra	Roving Reporter .....
7:45 edy; orchestra	Peg Murray; guests	interview	Dance orchestra	Swing quartet .....
8:00 "People's Choice":	Rochester Civic Orch..	Don Ameche; Stroud	"Epic of America": his-	Friendly Singer .....
8:15 radio digest	Guy F. Harrison, con-	Twins; D. Lamour;	torical drama	String ensemble .....
8:30 Harry Conn, com-	ductor; soloist;	Nelson Eddy; Edgar	Sammy Kaye's Orch....	Studio speakers .....
8:45 edy; soloist; orch.	pianist	Bergen, ventriloquist .	Sammy Kaye's Orch....	Movie Stardust .....
9:00 Richard Crooks,	Tyrone Power; Anita	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Description of Michigan:	"Five Star Final" .....
9:15 tenor; symphony	Louise; sketch	Round: soloists; orch..	Detroit Exposition	"Five Star Final" .....
9:30 orchestra, Frits	Movie comment	American Album of Fa-	"News Testers"	David McSweeney, songs
9:45 Reiner, conductor	Irene Rich; sketch	miliar Music	Ace Brigode's Orchestra	Request Serenade .....
10:00 Foundation:; drama	Paul Martin's Music...	"Rising Musical Stars":	"Impressions": G. Rowe,	Good Will Hour.....
10:15 and orchestra	Paul Martin's Music...	chorus; guest; orch.	soprano; orchestra	Good Will Hour.....
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio": talk; solo-	Haven McQuarrie's dra-	Dance orchestra	Good Will Hour.....
10:45 lines": comment ..	ists; orchestra	matic program	Dance orchestra	Good Will Hour.....
11:00 News; dance music	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	News commentator ....
11:15 J. Freeman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Benny Meroff's Orch..	Commentator	"Day's End"; music...
11:30 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra...	Dance music .....
11:45 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra...	"Memory Lane" .....
12:00 Commentator	News; Little Show:	Talk, Rev. Stidger....	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music....	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour: guest	"Dan Harding's Wife" ..	Italian string music....	"The Moniter News"...
1:00 Betty and Bob: sk.	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service...	Women's club news.....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch..	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Robison's Buckaroos ..	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Recorded music	Shirley Winters, songs.
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Beauty Hints	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Voice of Experience....	MacDowell Festival ....
2:00 News for Women...	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Musical Roundup"	Comedy; orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch..
2:15 "The O'Neills"	U. S. Navy Band.....	Don Van Wart, piano..	Hitmakers: orchestra..	Sweet Music .....
2:30 American School of	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Way Down East".....	Sport matinee	Cavalcade of Song.....
2:45 the Air	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Musical Roundup"	Bid Gary; orchestra....	Cavalcade of Song.....
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orches-	Pepper Young's Family.	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings" .....
3:15 "Meet the Stars"..	tra, Guy Fraser Har-	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody".....
3:30 Street Scene	rison, conductor	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody".....
3:45 Matinee Melodies ..	Rochester Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"...	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports .....
4:00 Matinee Melodies ..	Stocks; Club Matinee...	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch..	"Melody Parade" .....
4:15 Boston Hour	Club Matinee: variety..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Rhode Islanders: orch..	"Melody Parade" .....
4:30 "The Goldbergs" ..	Club Matinee: variety..	Popular orchestra	Sport matinee	Harmony team .....
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety..	"The Road of Life".....	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:00 Follow the Moon...	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"...	Popular orchestra	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ...	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie....	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "News Horizons" ..	News commentator	Rhythmaires: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Popular vocalists .	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Piano Club"	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Toby Harris' Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch..	"Music Is My Hobby"...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 "Songs and Patter"	Automotive Safety Foun-	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Dance orchestra	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Hollace Shaw, songs	dation; talks	Soloists; orchestra	Studio speaker	Piano and organ.....
7:45 Boake Carter	Vocational service	Popular variety	Vocalist; organ	Perley Stevens's Orch..
8:00 Rinehart's "Tish";	"Melody Puzzles":	Burns and Allen; Ray	Morton Gould's Orch..	"The Wordcasters".....
8:15 dramatic sketch ...	sketches; music	Noble's Orch.; solos....	Community Campaign:	Paul Joyce, songs.....
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Grand Hotel": dra-	Richard Crooks; mixed	speakers; Amb. J. P.	Message to Motorists..
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic sketch	chorus; orchestra	Kennedy; Gov. Hurley;	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
9:00 Theater: Bob Burns,	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Fibber McGee and	Mayor Tobin	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:15 Gail Patrick, in	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Molly": Mills' Orch..	Kyser's Orchestra	Toby Harris' Orchestra
9:30 "Clarence," by	ductor; Friedrich	Phil Spitalny and His	Musical Cartoons	Amateur Hour .....
9:45 Booth Tarkington	Schorr, baritone	Girls; soloist	Musical Cartoons	Amateur Hour .....
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars":	Lullaby Lady: soloists;	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Amateur Hour .....
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; quartet	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Amateur Hour .....
10:30 "Brave New World":	National Forum: Senator	"For Men Only": Van	Henry Weber's Orch..	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:45 dramatic sketch ..	Joseph W. Bailey, N. C.	Steeden's Orch.; soloist	Pageant of Melody: A.	Studio program .....
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service...	Baggiore, tenor	Bob Asen's Orchestra..
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Joe Smith's Orchestra..	Popular orchestra	Bob Asen's Orchestra..
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Popular orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch..
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Network program	"Italian Airs" .....

Amfitheatrof Says Farewell

The Arts in Boston

For the final program of his fortnight of guest conductorship with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Daniele Amfitheatrof chose Beethoven's Overture "Leonore" No. 3, Pizzetti's "Concerto dell' Estate," and Scriabin's "Divin Poème."

It was a much subdued conductor who guided his forces through these works yesterday afternoon. Extravagances of posture and gesture were gone, giving way to dignity of bearing and a simpler method of conveying directions. Mr. Amfitheatrof has quickly learned that violent motions are not essential to obtaining results from the Boston orchestra.

The results he did obtain were somewhat uneven. The overture was curiously unexciting for such dramatic music. Again the contrasts were of the black-and-white order, rhythms were inelastic, subtleties of detail were lacking. Mr. Amfitheatrof could not obtain the tone quality or the expression of which the orchestra is capable. Nor even, at all times, the accuracy; there was one very ragged spot. Either the sweeping view of the work as a whole was wanting in his imagination, or he could not bring it out.

The "Divin Poème" was more to Mr. Amfitheatrof's taste, or more within his range. He has Russian blood, and his talent lends itself to music that calls for a broad sweep of the brush, vivid colors and not too much delicacy of touch. His performance of this score was very good, though it was not thrilling and did not light up all the details of the work or reveal its proportions clearly. The reading tended to literalness.

In view of the shortcomings in the interpretation of these familiar scores, it is difficult to speak of the Pizzetti Concerto, which was played yesterday for the first time at these concerts; we cannot be sure that we heard it to the best advantage. Although Pizzetti is a veteran (born 1880) he has never been represented on the programs of the Boston orchestra before. This is not so surprising as it seems at first, for he has devoted himself mostly to the lyric theater and has composed relatively little orchestral music.

This concerto seems more ingratiating, though we cannot join Mr. Casella in rejoicing over its supposed indication that Pizzetti has at last been won over to "pure" music. On the contrary, the concerto is essentially dramatic in style and leaves the impression that the composer must have had in mind a more definite "program" than is recorded in the designations of "Mattutino," "Notturno," and "Gagliarda e Finale." There is a pleasing lyricism in the second section and there are impressive measures at the close. There are other passages, especially in the first movement, that struck us on a first hearing as empty. The work was received with cordiality.

L. A. S.

"Electra" in Dance Form

The Bennington Theater Studio, now on tour among college audiences, during the two-months winter leave from its home college's snowy Vermont hill, presented Sophocles's "Electra" in John Hancock Hall last night. The company is made up of girl students at Bennington College majoring in drama and young men specializing in theater work in the Studio's privately maintained course. A large staff of technicians assists.

The production, done in choral movement, dressed in stylized wigs and costumes and played against Arch Lauterer's stunning set, employing his usual varied floor levels and suggesting, by a thrust of black portal on a glowering red square of background, the entrance to Agamemnon's palace, was of greater visual beauty than aural or emotional power.

Though the sound accompaniment (by Gregory Tucker), consisting mostly of gongs and wood blocks struck portentously before each scene, was atmospheric, the young voices, however trained in range and tonal contrast, kept the action only at the brink of tragedy.

One watched, interested but unmoved, the neo-Greek contours, the bodily distortions, the artificially held hands and contrapuntal rhythmic patterns within the group and wondered if the production would not be more expressive in movement alone. The speech of the chorus was well spaced to allow for the different demands on breath control that speech and movement make. But the combination of speech and movement is still in the experimental stage.

Francis Ferguson's new English translation of the text added little poetry, though his direction of the tragedy was sensitively keyed.

It would seem that Martha Hill, head of the dance department at Bennington College, and choregrapher of this production and of the Danced Epilogue that followed, had most to do, for the choregraphy was of paramount importance.

The Epilogue, danced by the group of girls to a recorded orchestral and vocal score (also by Gregory Tucker) was completely uninspiring—an arrangement of modern techniques in costume, of academic rather than artistic value.

M. L.

The Ballet Caravan

The Ballet Caravan made its bow to Boston last night in Jordan Hall, under the auspices of the Boston Museum of Modern Art. An audience of good size cordially greeted this début.

The company, now about two years old, undertakes to give a specifically American treatment to a traditional form. Its object is entertainment, and the response of last night's audience indicates that it is succeeding in this aim. The usual ballet stunts are employed. The women dance on the pointes, the men rely on leaps and turns. If their technique is not yet equal to that of the European ballet troupes it is evidently sufficient for their purpose.

The opening "ballet document" was typically American, being entitled "Filling Station," with music by Virgil Thomson of "Four Saints in Three Acts" fame and with choregraphy by Lew Christensen, who also took the part of the station attendant. Other characters were truck drivers, motorists, a gangster and a state trooper. The story is not too involved, having to do with characteristic incidents, including a holdup. Mr. Christensen, who was the Apollo in Stravinsky's ballet at the Metropolitan Opera House last spring, displayed a superior technique in several solos.

"Show Piece," with music by Robert McBride of Bennington College and choregraphy by Erick Hawkins, is the company's version of the divertissements of the older ballet. Called a "work-out," it provides opportunity for the dancers to display their individual virtuosity. It revealed two accomplished comics in Eugene Loring and Marjorie Moore, and varied talents in the other dancers.

The final number on the program was "Encounter," a classic ballet in one act to the "Häffner" Serenade of Mozart.

L. A. S.

"Beg, Borrow or Steal"

The title of the new first-run film at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters, "Beg, Borrow or Steal," is an understatement. It might well have included forgery, impersonation of titled characters by mountebanks, and cheating at checkers. Nevertheless, the farce is amusing about its manifold crimes.

Ingraham Steward (Frank Morgan) lives by his wits as a "steerer" of wealthy American tourists in Paris. His wife and daughter in America don't know this and when he suggests that the daughter's forthcoming wedding be held in his chateau he never expects that the offer will be accepted. Steward prevails upon Bill Cheran (John Beal), a pleasant young man whom he supposes to be the caretaker of a magnificent establishment, to let the wedding take place on the premises.

Bill is, of course, the owner. So when the indigent father's past begins to catch up with him and the daughter's stuffy in-laws-to-be suffer a change of heart, Bill comes to the rescue and all ends happily, if a shade on the unethical side. "Beg, Borrow or Steal" has been cast with a good eye to comedy values, with Herman Bing, Erik Rhodes, George Givot, E. E. Clive, Reginald Denny and Cora Witherspoon supplementing Mr. Morgan in provoking laughs.

"The Hurricane" is the principal item on the program. Reviewed on the occasion of its downtown showing in Boston, this is Samuel Goldwyn's reproduction of a tropical disaster with all the trimmings.

"Primerose

"Primerose," shown on Thursday and Friday at the Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration in Cambridge, is not the happiest example of French film making. It is a dialogue film in the most limited sense of that word, with a minimum of action to aid its conversation. It is the boy-meets-girl formula all over again. Madeleine Renaud, Henri Rollan, George Malloy, Marguerite Moreno, Renée Denessy and Pierre Moreno are the principal players.

J. D. B.

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Jan. 14, 1938
The Christian Science Monitor
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Trailer Folk Prefer North For Spending Winter Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., Jan. 14—Nearly 100 years ago Henry David Thoreau, Concord's famous poet-naturalist, forsook luxury and society to live in the open on the shores of Lake Walden.

He constructed a hut for himself, and for two years lived a secluded existence, studying and communing with nature beside the peaceful pond. Comforts and conveniences were at a minimum, as he carried out a plan of rigid economy.

Today, scarcely aware that they are observing ideals and precepts laid down by Thoreau in the same locality, nine Boston trailer families have forsaken the city and are making their home next to the fresh water.

Like Thoreu, some of them have built their own houses, though on wheels. Like him, too, they can study nature. But whereas the poet-naturalists had only his own company, they have plentiful companionship; and the families, naturally enough, have grown into a small community, intermingling and borrowing and lending as neighbors. Moreover, they have social events, such as card parties, with the only restriction that the number present is governed by the size of the trailer used.

While a trailer as a dwelling might seem small to persons used to country residences or city apartments, they are really quite adequate. In fact, the trailer folk say that the reduced quarters makes for cosiness.

Of comforts and conveniences, of which Thoreau had few, especially when it is remembered that at one time he reduced his living expenses to seven cents a day, none seem to be denied the trailer occupants. They have radios, electric lights and a central heating system which insures plenty of warmth. More than that, they have acres of space around them, with the woods to roam in and the lake to view.

The cost: Only $10 a month for parking space, which includes the use of electricity.

The trailers are parked in a regular camp, called Walden Breezes, run by Samuel A. Burleigh, former newspaper man and teacher. Interesting to note, Mr. Burleigh was once superintendent of schools in the district in Maine in which Dr. Payson Smith served before he became Massachusetts Commissioner of Education.

According to Mr. Burleigh, a trailer camp was farthest from his thought when he came into possession of the place four years ago. It was his intention, he said, to fix up the park for outings, and to that end he began construction of a baseball field.

A WPA worker, however, changed his mind for him, he said, when one day about a year and one-half ago he drove in with his trailer. The worker surveyed the park, remarked that it would make a better trailer camp than outing spot. Mr. Burleigh agreed, and looking back on last summer's business has not been sorry.

Drawn to Lake Walden because of its beauty and attractions as a summer recreational center, besides the camp's shower, rest room and laundry facilities, more than 30 trailers were usually parked on the lot. In all, 135 trailers stopped for varying times last summer. Mr. Burleigh is now extending the camp to take care of 200 next summer.

With the coming of fall and colder weather, most of the trailers headed for warmer climes. Not so the hardy nine, however, who have apparently deserted the path of the sun. The WPA worker, incidentally, is still at the camp. His trailer is typical of the rest. Besides his wife, he has a small daughter, and the three of them find no difficulty in keeping out of one another's way. In fact, to round out his family, he has a cat and a dog.

As to comfort, inside the trailer one cold day this week a small coke-burning stove was burning, which gave so much heat that the ventilator was open and an electric fan was on. At one end of the trailer was a long seat, which opens up at night to make a double bed. At the other end was a dining nook, the seats of which close together to make a bed for the little girl.

Closets and drawers are everywhere; and because of the reduced space, everything is put away when not in use. Company thus is welcome at any time.

The wife does her cooking on a two-burner stove, and admits no trouble in preparing a full-course dinner. An oven is placed on top of the stove, while vegetables are cooked over the coke stove. Asked if she became tired of having nothing to do during the day, she replied: "Why, I wash every day, polish furniture every day, get my daughter ready for school, prepare the dinner at night, and keep the trailer tidy. That keeps my day pretty busy."

In the evening, it is not at all unusual for one family to drop in on another for a game of whist or bridge, or just to spend an hour in pleasant conversation. Sleep summons them early, the men having to get up betimes in the morning on working days.

Confirmation of this mode of living as economical and pleasant, is that several of the trailer citizens have listed their voting places as Walden Breezes. Living, then, in the mode prescribed by Thoreau, they hardly follow him to the extent of refusing to pay the tax bill.

Sales

(Continued from Page 9)

continued activity on any notable scale was expected.

The New England Power Association reported a 16.6 per cent drop in the primary production of kilowatt hours for the week ending Jan. 15, compared to the same period in 1937.

Bank deposits, loans and investments remained practically unchanged.

Police Listings Show Increase

A marked increase of more than 2000 names in this year's police listings over the figures for 1937 is shown in a report issued by Boston police officials last night. The number of persons 20 years old and older on the list at the present time total 530,264.

Charlestown and Roxbury districts are the only sections which showed a decrease in listing figures. In 1937, there were 17,393 persons in Charlestown, as compared to 17,239 this year.

Devotional Period Shifts to 2:30 P. M.

Beginning Monday, Jan. 24, the devotional period on Christian Science over Station WORL, Boston, will be radiocast on Mondays and Wednesdays at, 2:30 p. m., eastern standard time. The period was formerly heard at 8:30 a. m. Readings from the Bible and the works of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature are given as well as appropriate music.

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★ ALL WOOL SKI SUITS, $11.85. Ski suits of all wool knitted snow cloth. Classic type, piped with contrasting colors. Sizes 36 to 42 in navy, royal blue, green. Were $12.95, now $11.85. ★

Snow Train—second floor

★ $1.15 HANDMADES FOR WEE BABIES OR TODDLERS IN A SALE AT 79c. Toddlers' handmade dresses of sheer batiste with embroidery and fagoting, hand embroidered gertrudes, hand crocheted wool sacques in layette size, angora bonnets for little girls or baby boys. Usually $1.15 to $2, now 79c. ★

Baby Shops—third floor

★ NOVELTY DRAPED TURBANS WITH COLOR, $2.95. Wear it north; wear it south; wear it anywhere at any time. Beautiful colors in a fabric which is 85% rayon and 15% silk. Black, brown, navy, dark green, kelly green, beige, gray, copen, rose, ruby red, scarlet, royal, gold, white. Headsizes—21½ to 23. $2.95. ★

Millinery—second floor—rear

OTHER GREEN STAR SPECIALS MAY BE HAD THROUGHOUT THE STORE

Camping on Thoreau's Acres

Housewife and Equipment
Wheeled Dwellings Are Supplied at Park With Power and Heat

Winter Quarters in Massachusetts
Trailer Village, Concord. Lower—Camp Signboard

Toscanini Concert to Recall A Memory of U. S. Anthem

The Weed-end Radio

For the jollification of the members of the Anacreon Society in London early in the nineteenth century, a tune was written to words that open "To Anacreon in Heaven, where he sat in full glee." To that tune Francis Scott Key set the words of "The Star Spangled Banner."

This fact is of interest because the Overture to Luigi Cherubini's opera "Anacreon, or The Love Fugitive," is centered on the same ancient Greek poet, and is the opening item of Arturo Toscanini's fifth concert with the NBC Symphony Orchestra tonight at 10 p. m., over the NBC networks to WBZ and WNAC. Cherubini's overture, however, contains not a single hint of the tune, even though it was popular in his day.

Josef Haydn's Symphony in B flat, No. 98 in the Breitkopf and Haertel catalogue and the fourth in the series he composed for Salomon, the London impressario, is the second item.

The second of Brahms' two Serenades for String Orchestra, A major, Op. 16, written at an early age, follows the intermission. The closing item will be the Prelude to Wagner's opera, "Die Meistersinger."

Other dial entertainment worth a try tonight:

Columbia Workshop, WEEI, 8 p. m., presents "Alexander the Great," a script written by a member of the script and continuity writing class of the division of general education of New York University.

Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, WAAB, 8:30 p. m., in a program containing, among other items, Kalinnikovw's Symphony in G minor, the Prelude and Love-Death from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," Roger's "Soliloquy for Flute and String Orchestra" and Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite. Lotte Lehmann, soprano soloist, in a Wagner item and "Katherine's Aria" from Gotz's "The Taming of the Shrew."

Sunday

Important music to be heard Sunday includes:

Radio City Symphony Orchestra, WBZ, 12:30 p. m., which will present the first movement of Mozart's Concerto in A major, for clavichord and orchestra, with Corinne Frederick, soloist. The clavichord, predecessor of the spinet, harpsichord and piano, produces a gentle-timbred tone by delicate brass "tangents" striking its wires. It was the "piano" that Bach and Mozart used. Beethoven's First Symphony is the opening and major orchestral item.

Third annual MacDowell Festival, WEEI, 1 p. m., to observe MacDowell Week with program of familiar MacDowell works by vocal and instrumental soloists.

Magic Key, WBZ, 2 p. m., offers Vicente Gomez, brilliant Spanish guitarist, in radio premiers; also by Dusolina Gianini, soprano; Linton Wells interview by transpacific radio, and concert orchestra.

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, WEEI, 3 p. m., Georges Enesco, guest conductor, to mark MacDowell Week by playing of symphonic poem, "Lancelot and Elaine." Also, Enesco's Suite for Orchestra, No. 1, Op. 9, and Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique."

Frank Simon's Band, WBZ, 3:30 p. m., to play among other items, march, "Will Rogers," "Iolanthe" overture, and Oliero's "Russian Sailor's Dance." John Smith, high school band clarinetist, soloist.

Metropolitan Audition, WBZ, 5 p. m., to present John Rockwood, baritone, of Guelph, Ont. Georgia Standing, contralto, of Salt Lake City, and Marie Budde, soprano, of New York City.

New Friends of Music chamber recital, NBC-WJZ network, 6:30 p. m., to present Mozart's Quintet for Piano and Woodwinds in E flat, Kochel No. 452.

Richard Crooks, tenor, WEEI, 9 p. m., soloist in Sunday Evening Hour, singing "A Furtive Tear" aria from Donizetti's "Elixir of Love," and the "Woman Is Pickle" aria from Verdi's "Rigoletto." Also Foster's "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming" and Barnby's "King All Glorious."

Maria Maximovitch, pianist, WNAC, 10 p. m., to sing "Return Victorious" aria from "Aida," Respighi's "Clouds" and "Santuzza's Prayer" from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." Orchestra to repeat "Anacreon" Overture which Toscanini conducted on Saturday.

Radio drama for Sunday includes scenes from life of Henry M. Stanley, noted African explorer, by Leland Powers Players, WHDH, 1:30 p. m.; dramatization of centenary of invention of telegraph, WBZ, 7 p. m.; Helen Hayes and Werner Bateman in scene from "Victoria Regina" in "Double Everything" period, WEEI, 6:30 p. m.; "Brothers' Blood," from James Truslow's "Epic of America" drama covering period from 1849 to Lincoln's assassination, WAAB, 8 p. m.; "Geek Gets Girl," Tyrone Power sketch with Anita Louise in support, WBZ, 9 p. m.

Monday

Monday music is featured by continuation of Beethoven quartet cycle by Coolidge String Quartet playing Quartet in F minor, Op. 95, WEEI, 3 p. m.; Rochester Civic Orchestra concert, WBZ, 3 p. m., with Arlene Hershey, soprano, who will sing three sonnets by Jack Lowe. Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture, Smetana's symphonic poem, "Vltava," "Bacchanale" from Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah," among other orchestral items; all-Wagnerian program by Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting, with Friedrich Schorr, baritone soloist, WBZ, 9 p. m.

Monday drama features Bob Burns, Arkansas comedian, in dramatic role of "Clarence" in Booth Tarkington's play, Radio Theater, WEEI, 9 p. m.; "A Century of Pan Americanism," drama in "Brave New World," WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Joseph P. Kennedy, recently appointed Ambassador to Great Britain by President Roosevelt, inaugurates the formal opening of the Greater Boston 1938 Community Fund campaign, WAAB, 8:15 p. m.

A. D. H.

Ship Sailings Few at Week End

Passengers left Boston today on two deep-water liners, at the same hour, one for the blue waters of the tropics, the other for the stormy and cold Grand Banks and North Atlantic. They were the only sailing of the week-end while the only incoming deep-water passenger liner is the Cunard White Star's white cruise ship Carinthia, from Liverpool, expected to arrive Monday.

Aboard the steamer Nova Scotia of the Johnston Warren Lines, were 20 passengers, for Halifax, St. John's, and Liverpool. The Lady Rodney of the Canadian National Steamships, took out close to 100 for Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica.

The three passenger liners are part of a fleet of 36 vessels of all types, due here over the week end from coastwise, intercoastal and overseas ports.

United Alberta Farmers To Go On Politically

EDMONTON, Jan. 22 (CP)—Continuation in politics in affiliation with the co-operative Commonwealth Federation has been voted by the thirtieth annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta.

Mabel's Beauty Shoppe

Where comfort, quiet and cleanliness prevail. Special discount to Monitor readers bringing this advt. until January 29.
HANcock 5646
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N. E. Colleges With China Ties Uneasy Over War

(Continued from Page 9)

interest that Harvard, Yale and Smith operate today.

Of the three, perhaps the most intense concern in China has been at Smith. The Chinese sister of this Northampton school is Ginling in Nanking. Just prior to the Japanese entrance into the Chinese capital a cable was received at Smith describing the preparations being made for defense.

Flags Over Roofs

American flags were being draped over roofs, the cable said, and flags were being flown at the gates. Newspapers of Dec. 17 carried perturbing reports of savagery as the Japanese took over Nanking. Not a word was heard at Smith about Ginling until Jan. 11, when a cable arrived from Miss Minnie Vautrin, a member of the Ginling teaching staff. She reported the faculty all safe and the academic building uninjured.

The cable also said the school was housing some 10,000 refugees, indicating that scholastics had been set aside for the more pressing work of relief.

Gingling opened its doors in 1915, occupying a large, private mansion in Nanking. There were six faculty members, nine students. Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, a Mt. Holyoke graduate, was first president, coming into the position because of her long China experience with her husband who pioneered "Yale in China" in 1904.

In 1916 Smith adopted Ginling and adopted a plan of giving yearly aid through its community chest and alumnæ gifts. The number of students steadily grew and in 1923 a new campus was opened in Nanking with six buildings that combined traditional Chinese architecture with American construction methods.

Mrs. Dwight Morrow visited Ginling in the summer of 1936, and found the faculty had increased to 40 and the students numbered 230. Last fall the school opened under its present head, Dr. Wu Yi-fang, considered one of the leading Chinese women of the day, but the number of students was greatly reduced because of the aggression.

Scholastic requirements at Ginling have been high. At Northampton it is recalled that chemistry papers sent from Nanking recently for grading compared quite favorably with papers at Smith.

(The next article—Yale-in-China)

Lodge to Speak At G.O.P. Meeting

First pronouncement outlining the party's plan of campaign for State elections next fall will be made tonight at the annual meeting of the Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Boston City Club.

"Keynoters" will include Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., who is listed as the principal speaker; Representative Joseph W. Martin of Attleboro, who will discuss the Congressional campaign in this state; and Sinclair Weeks, chairman of the Republican State Committee, who is expected to open the party drive for the governorship, held for seven years by the Democrats.

The meeting tonight is the first of importance in either major party since the Massachusetts Supreme Court upheld legislation that abolished the pre-primary conventions.

Republicans remaining at home may attend by radio.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Feb. 1	Jan. 27 4:00 pm	Jan. 27 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Feb. 9	Jan. 29 4:00 pm	Jan. 29 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Jan. 29	Jan. 24 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p m Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam Philippine Islands, China and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

'Justice' Reed Hears Students At Harvard Trial

Labor and industry—bases of cases frequently appearing these days on the United States Supreme Court docket—last night had the attention of President Roosevelt's second nominee to the high tribunal, Stanley F. Reed, as he presided over a mock trial of an employer's dilemma in the finals of Harvard Law School's famed Ames competition in Cambridge.

Accompanying the Solicitor General, first man not a judge to sit on the "U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ames Circuit," were Chief Justice D. Lawrence Groner of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and Judge John Biggs, Wilmington, Del., of the third circuit court of appeals.

It is interesting to note that the Cambridge university selected Mr. Reed last December before his nomination to the Supreme Court was made known. Mr. Reed had never served on a bench.

The case argued before the judges by the four Harvard students, who have survived three years of competition, involved an apparent conflict between the Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act and the National Labor Relations Act. The facts follow closely the case of Lauf vs. E. G. Shinner & Co., which the Supreme Court has consented to hear.

According to "counsel," an employer in obedience to a labor board order negotiated with one union. But when members of the other union lost their jobs under the closed shop agreement, he was unable to obtain an injunction to restrain them from picketing his factory. The Norris-LaGuardia law forbids injunctions by lower U. S. courts against peaceful picketing.

The judges concurred in finding for the "Federated Raiment Workers," whose case was argued by William L. Fay of Jacksonville, Ill., and Thomas J. Davis of Cincinnati, Ohio. John L. Burling of Washington, D. C., and William Hawes Smith of Tucson, Ariz., appeared for the other side, the "Square Deal Clothing Company and the Clothworkers Industrial Organization."

"Judge" Reed, who later stated he hoped to become a "Brandeis liberal," frequently interrupted arguments to ask questions.

Victory in the Ames competition, given for ability of the contestants rather than for the merits of their case, is one of the school's most-sought honors.

Pickering Helped Find 'Planet X'

Prof. William H. Pickering, Harvard astronomer, who recently passed on at his Mandeville, Jamaica, private observatory, was one of the two original proponents of "Planet X," whose existence and position have subsequently been verified. The planet is now known as Pluto.

He joined the Harvard Observatory staff shortly after graduating from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1879 and led several eclipse expeditions to distant parts of the globe. In 1899 he discovered Phoebe, one of the satellites of Saturn, which he showed to be revolving in a direction opposite to the others. In 1900 he established the Mandeville Observatory.

It was Professor Pickering who suggested during the days when mysterious radio signals, since attributed to earthly causes, were thought to be attempted interplanetary communications by inhabitants of Mars, that a $10,000,000 field of reflecting mirrors be set up to flash signal lights that would be visible to Martians—"if intelligent beings exist on that planet."

He was also extremely interested in the moon and in the problem of deciding the origin of its craters. He went to Hawaii in 1905 and to the Azores in 1907 to compare crater formations with those of the moon. In addition to the Mandeville Observatory, he established a temporary site in southern California in 1899 and the Arequipa, Peru, station of Harvard Observatory in 1891. This has in recent years been abandoned in favor of the site at Bloemfountain, South Africa."

Short Wave Programs

For Monday, Jan. 24

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Light music concert. TPA2, 19.68m-15.24mc.
Schenectady—3:00 p. m.—Travelogue of the United States, in French. W2XAD, 19.5m., 15.33 meg.
Santiago, Chile—4:00 p. m.—Selected music and news. CB615, 24.3m., 12.30meg.
Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—National program. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80 meg.; JZI, 31.4m., 9.53meg.
Boston—4:50 p. m.—News of Natural Science and URSIgram radiocast. W1XAL, 25.4m., 11.79meg.
London—7 p. m.—"Take Your Choice," a weekly entertainment feature. GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.
Boston—7 p. m.—Dinner music; "Modern Radio—R. F. Amplifiers." W1XAL, 49.6m., 6.04meg.
Rome—7:35 p. m.—Opera, one act; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.
Prague—7:55 p. m.—Variety Program. OLR4A, 35.34m., 11.84meg.
Paris—8:00 p. m.—Talk by Mme. Tolstoi (In English). TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.
London—10:10 p. m.—"Thirty-two Years a Butler," a talk. GSD, 25.5m. 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1, 6.11meg.
Tokyo—13:45 a. m.—Japanese Songs. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.

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Judicial Council Criticizes State District Court System

From Pemberton Square Courthouse

Revision of the Massachusetts system of appointing special justices, part-time officials in most instances, to aid in handling district court business which has again drawn the censure of the state Judicial Council, was recommended in the Council's thirteenth annual report released this week.

Concurring with the opinion held by many attorneys, the Council finds the system to be "unsatisfactory under the present radically changed conditions . . . whatever its merit and usefulness when originated."

Objection has been mainly to the special justices practicing on the civil side of their courts, particularly in motor vehicle accident cases which must be entered in the district court. Often it has occurred that the justice has acted as counsel in settling claims with or for an insurance company, and then has presided in subsequent actions in which the company has taken part. This practice has given rise to suspicion and charges of favoritism, both in public and in legal circles.

Reduction in the number of special justices by at least 72 and division of the courts into four groups, with restrictions on the judges' practice in accordance with the amount of business handled by the court have been suggested in previous reports and are renewed in the current issue.

Bill Under Preparation

Full-time justices would not be permitted to practice at all; at the other end of the list, special justices in courts where the volume of business is small would have no restrictions on their practice. Salaries would vary, if the plan were to be adopted, from $3000 to $8000. Grouping of the courts would necessarily be arbitrary, without regard for geographical boundaries. At present there are special justices in the State.

A bill providing for reorganization of the entire district court system, including reduction of special justices, and establishing full-time judgeships in every instance in the 72 courts in the State is being prepared by the judiciary committee of the Massachusetts Legislature and will be submitted to that body some time this month.

The bill also provides for consolidation of district courts as suggested in the Council's report. A majority of the committee have intimated that they favor a salary range of from $8000 to $2400. The present salaries, based on population of the district over which the court has jurisdiction, range from $6000 to $1200.

Present judges, barred from practicing law in their own courts, would have the opportunity of returning to their law practice or taking the pay increase with the full-time judgeship, according to the bill.

Growth in Court Business

Originally, two officials, known as special justices, were assigned to each district court to preside in the absence or indisposition of the regular justice. These officials at that time did not assume the title of "judge."

With the increase in court business, the number of special justices increased. A third special justice was assigned to the larger courts. Occasionally, it was necessary to call special justices to sit in courts other than their own.

In recent years, the "specials" have been referred to as "judge," a practice "doubtlessly encouraged by some who saw in the title an advertisement productive of personal gain," according to the Council.

"This development would not have caused much difficulty," the Council continues, "if the number of specials had not been so great. It is obvious that in so large a group there are bound to be some men who do not possess the finest sense of propriety, nor has it always been true that suitable appointments have been made."

This is the first official intimation that legal circles have not been entirely pleased with the Chief Executive's appointments in recent years. Attorneys, particularly in the past few months, have criticized the Governor for his method of appointing justices without any recommendation from or consultation with the bar. But until now there has been no official judicial comment.

No Wholesale Removal

The Council's plan for reduction of the number of special justices contemplates no wholesale removal, thus avoiding embarrassment to the Chief Executive or the judiciary. The plan provides that no new appointments be made so long as there is one special justice where there are now two, and two where there are now three.

In addition, "we feel that persons appointed to such positions should live within a reasonable distance of the court in which they are called to serve," the council stated. Criticism has often been declared that special justices have been called to serve in courts with which they are totally unfamiliar. "The naming of men to positions in district courts far distant from their homes is indefensible," stated the council.

The council is composed of T. Hovey Gage, chairman; Edward P. Pierce, former Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; John E. Fenton, Judge of the Land Court; Wilfred Bolster, Chief Justice of the Boston Municipal Court; Edward B. Obrien, Charles L. Hibbard, Herbert B. Erhmann, Francis R. Mullin and John A. Daly. Yearly reports on the judiciary, and recommendations for improvement of the administration of justice are made to the Governor and the Legislature. Frequently, the Legislature refers matters to the council for investigation.

Chautemps Wins Confidence Vote

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies tonight voted confidence in the new government of Premier Chautemps, 501 to 1, after hearing its appeal for national unity in the face of the dangers confronting France.

JANUARY SALE
Grover Shoes

4.95 and 5.95
Reg. sold $6.50 to $8.00
MARSHALAISE SHOES
Reg. sold $9.85
Now $7.95
200 Pair
Grover Hand Turned Oxfords
Reg. priced $5.00
Now $3.95
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GROVER SHOE SHOP
ZERO PARK STREET
UNDER PARK STREET CHURCH
BOSTON

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HEMMED REG.	HEMMED NOW		HEMSTITCHED REG.	HEMSTITCHED NOW
90c	70c ea.	Cases 36 by 38½	$1.00	85c ea.
$1.00	80c ea.	Cases 42 by 40½	$1.15	95c ea.
$1.05	85c ea.	Cases 45 by 40½	$1.20	$1.00 ea.
$3.60	$2.80 ea.	Sheets 63 by 108	$3.90	$3.05 ea.
$3.95	$3.10 ea.	Sheets 72 by 108	$4.25	$3.35 ea.
$4.40	$3.45 ea.	Sheets 81 by 108	$4.70	$3.70 ea.
$4.90	$3.85 ea.	Sheets 90 by 108	$5.20	$4.10 ea.
$4.15	$3.25 ea.	Sheets 72 by 113	$4.45	$3.50 ea.
$5.10	$3.95 ea.	Sheets 90 by 113	$5.40	$4.20 ea.
$1.85	$1.50 ea.	Sheets 45 by 77	$2.00	$1.65 ea.
$2.25	$1.80 ea.	Sheets 54 by 77	$2.45	$1.90 ea.

Stearns
BOSTON

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day	791,410
1938 volume to date	17,670,901
1937 volume to date	45,727,500

Resistance Shown In Stock Market To Light Selling

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Resistance to light selling was apparent in today's stock market.

Even the utilities which might have weakened following the Government's sweeping TVA Federal Court victory at Chattanooga were only a shade lower. Brokers said the power decision was not unexpected in view of rulings in other courts.

While minor fractional losses predominated at the start of the final hour, dealings were exceptionally slow.

Come-back tendencies were shown by Homestake, Dome, Bethlehem Steel, Texas Corporation, Chrysler, New York Central, Chesapeake & Ohio and Newport industries.

Unchanged to down a trifle were U. S. Steel, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, North American, American Water Works, Santa Fe, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward and Anaconda.

Helpful was the statement of President B. F. Fairless of U. S. Steel before the Senate Unemployment Committee that the corporation probably enjoyed a return of 6 per cent on its investment in 1937.

Bond and commodity trends were indefinite.

Bond Market Lower

Low-priced railroad issues pulled the bond market to the offside today but dealings were light and losses in most instances were small. United States Governments followed the general trend.

Obligations of utility companies displayed stability in the face of an adverse decision for that group in the Tennessee Valley Authority litigation. Utility Light & Power 5s were unchanged at the beginning of the closing hour and American & Foreign Power 5s were a fraction higher.

Railroad loans losing minor fractions to more than a point included Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Morris & Essex 4½s, Erie general lien 4s, Santa Fe 4s and Illinois Central 4¾s. Scattered gainers included Erie 5s and Rock Island general 4s.

Changes in other important groups were negligible. Western Union 5s gained more than a point and Texas Corporation 3½s were a fraction improved. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s lost a fraction.

United States Governments were pushed down 2-32nds of a point to 7-32. Trading was heaviest in the longer maturities.

Foreign dollar bonds showed little change. Japanese 5½s were nearly a point higher.

NEW WYORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—The curb market drifted downward today with losses mostly confined to less than a point among active shares. A few specialties gained ground.

Utility stocks, one of the most active groups on the exchange, were in moderate supply following the government victory in the Tennessee Valley Authority litigation, but there was enough support to hold losses within narrow bounds.

American Gas lost more than a point in the first hour and minor fractional declines were registered for Electric Bond & Share, United Gas and United Light & Power.

Other shares leaning backward were Newmont Mining, Technicolor and Aluminum Company.

Draper Corp. bounded up 5 points on small demand; Chicago Flexible Shaft was more than 1 higher and Consolidated Copper Mines gained a fraction.

Canadian Exports Gain In Value Over Year Ago

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The National Revenue Department reported Canada's total domestic exports for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1937-38 were worth $854,364,470 compared with $815,821,725 in the first three quarters of the previous fiscal period.

At the same time the department noted a decline in the yearly comparison of export values for December. The figures were $77,681,780 for December, 1937, and $98,074,320 for December, 1936.

Nickel Plate December Net Drops $4,587,502

CLEVELAND (AP)—The December net income of the Nickel Plate Railroad was $132,053, a decrease of $4,587,502 under the corresponding month in 1936, company officials announced.

They explained that the December, 1936, income included a special dividend on Old Wheeling and Lake Erie 7 per cent prior lien stock amounting to $4,031,755.

Net income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1937, was $2,556,999, a decrease of $4,823,482 under 1936.

Walter E. Heller Earnings Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Walter E. Heller & Co., finance company and factor of Chicago and New York, reports for its fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1937, net earnings of $476,075 as against $353,327 for the same period a year ago, after all charges and taxes. Earnings last year were equivalent to $1.48 per share on 245,473 shares of common stock outstanding at the end of the year, as against 98 cents per share on 242,333 shares at the end of 1936.

Commonwealth Edison Output

CHICAGO—Electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group, adjusted to include in the comparison Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois, Western United Gas & Electric, Illinois Northern Utilities, Chicago District Electric Generating Corp. and Super-Power Co. of Illinois, less inter-company sales in all instances, in the week ended Jan. 8 totaled 134,477,000 k.w.h., against 135,918,000 in the like 1937 week, a decrease of 3.2 per cent.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	38½	38½	38½	Jan 21
65	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	52	52	52	Jan 14
22⅜	7½	Adams Exp (.60g)	9	10¼	10	10	— ¼
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	*1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jan 20
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	22	22	22	+ ½
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 21
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	2	55½	55½	55½	—1⅛
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	25	12½	12¾	12¼	+ ⅜
6⅝	1	Alleghany	8	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
58½	16	Allegany	3	17	17	17	Jan 13
89¾	11	Allegany pf $30 ww	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 21
59	11	Allegany pf $40 ww	4	14⅜	14½	14⅜	Jan 21
25½	10½	Allegany pr pf	1	15	15	15	—1
45⅝	13	Allen Stl (1.60)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ½
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	4	9⅜	9½	9⅜	Jan 18
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	1	171	171	171	
17⅛	7¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 11
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
21⅞	6⅛	Allied Stores	1	8	8	8	
85	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jan 19
63½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	19	47	46⅝	46¾	— ⅛
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¾
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 21
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	4	24	22¾	24	Jan 13
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	2	64½	64½	64½	— ⅞
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	3	62	62	62	Jan 19
41⅞	18	Am Bank Note (¼e)	1	15	15	15	
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¾
121	69	Am Can (4)	3	80¾	80½	80½	— ½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	164	164	164	Jan 14
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	6	24½	24	24½	— ½
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	45½	45½	45½	
33¾	11¼	Am Ch &Cable (1½g)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	99½	99½	99½	Jan 19
23⅜	8¼	Am Colortype	2	7	8¾	8¾	Jan 19
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alchl (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (1½g)	3	15½	15	15⅛	
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	1	4½	4½	4½	
17	8	Am European	3	6½	6½	6½	Jan 18
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
58¾	14½	Am & For P $6 pf	1	19	19	19	Jan 14
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jan 21
38½	3¾	Am & For P 2 pf	1	10	10	10	Jan 18
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	12	12	12	Jan 18
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 21
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	23	23	23	Jan 21
25⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	36	36	36	Jan 21
4¾	1½	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	16	16	16	— ½
17¾	6¾	Am International	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 20
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	27	19⅜	19	19	— ⅜
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	3	69¾	69¾	69¾	Jan 20
29⅜	10½	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	3	Am M & Met	2	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	3	33¾	33⅛	33¾	—2
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	10	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
37⅛	31	Am P&L $6 pf (5⅝g)	2	35½	35¼	35½	Jan 21
72½	26	Am P&L$5pf(4.683g)	5	29½	29	29½	Jan 21
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.80)	22	13	12⅞	13	
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill	7	21	21	21	
101⅜	63⅛	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	3	77⅜	77	77	Jan 21
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	20	20	20	
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	3	12½	12¼	12½	
105¾	41	Am Smelt&R (¾e)	17	51⅜	50½	50⅝	—1
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	129	129	129	Jan 21
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	2	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	9	30	29¼	30	
26⅝	5⅝	Am Stores	5	11⅜	11½	11½	Jan 21
56⅞	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	29	29	29	Jan 19
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jan 21
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Jan 19
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	145¼	145⅛	145⅛	— ⅛
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	— ½
99⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	2	69½	69½	69½	
150½	124¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	138¾	138¾	138¾	Jan 21
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	4	7¼	7½	7¼	— ¼
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	28	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Jan 20
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	2	5	5	5	Jan 20
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	2	30	30	30	—1
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	10	7⅜	7¼	7½	— ¼
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 17
69½	25½	Anaconda (1¾g)	69	32⅞	32⅜	32¾	— ⅛
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	1	46	46	45½	Jan 21
		Anchor Hock (.60a)	3	17	17	17	Jan 21
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	1	15	15	15	Jan 19
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Jan 20
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70g)	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Jan 20
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Jan 21
70½	30	Armstr'g Cork (2½g)	3	37½	36½	37½	+1
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (¼e)	1	7½	7¼	7¼	Jan 21
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 19
24¾	6	Assd Dry Goods	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	2	69	68	69	Jan 12
25	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 10
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	6	37½	37	37½	+ ¼
104	66½	Atlantic Ref (5)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	2	24	24	24	+ ¼
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	3	7	7	7	Jan 18
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	Jan 21
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	105½	105½	105½	Jan 20
18½	7½	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	8½	8⅜	8½	
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	41⅜	41	41	Jan 21
94	38	Atlas Powd (3¾g)	4	46	45⅝	45⅜	Jan 20
8¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	7	7	7	Jan 18
36¾	3½	Auburn Auto	1	5	5	5	
9½	2	Austin Nichols	3	3½	3	3	Jan 19
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	21	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	18	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	6	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	33	33	33	Jan 12
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	9	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	12	12	12	Jan 21
28¾	13¾	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jan 21
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	96½	96½	96½	Jan 17
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Jan 19
15¾	8⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	2	8	8	8	— ⅜
88½	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	4	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	2	17⅛	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
62¾	2⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	1	36	36	36	Jan 21
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	85	62¼	61	62½	+ ½
20	14	Beth Steel 5% p. (1)	3	15⅝	15½	15½	Jan 21
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	97	97	97	Jan 21
69¾	22¼	Bigelow-San (3½g)	2	26½	25½	25½	Jan 21
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1)	5	16½	16	16½	Jan 20
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
49¾	16	Boeing Air (1.40g)	50	32¾	32½	32¾	— ⅛
48½	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	2	28½	28½	28½	— ⅜
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	13	13	13	Jan 18
28	16	Borden (1.60)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
50½	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	3	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	Jan 21
35⅜	57⅞	Bower R Bear (¾e)	1	19	19	19	— ¼
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	6	24½	24	24½	— ⅞
53½	22	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	30	30	30	Jan 21
47	27	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	34	33	34	Jan 20
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	8½	8¼	8½	— ½
53	7	Bklyn-Man Tr	7	11	10½	11	+ ⅜
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	32	32	32	Jan 21
52¾	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	Jan 18
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 21
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	5	5	5	
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
65¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (4)	1	29½	29½	29½	—1
18⅜	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	3	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
35⅝	15	Burr Add Mach (.20e)	3	18¾	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
11⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	4	3	3	3	Jan 21
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	10½	10¼	10¼	Jan 19
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20¼	20¾	20¼	— ¼
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	1	19	19	19	— ¼
		C					
48⅛	18¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	23	23	23	
52⅛	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	14	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
37⅜	10	Camp Wyant (1)	7	15	14⅜	14⅜	Jan 21
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	16	17¼	16⅜	17⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
61½	28	Cannon Mills (⅝e)	4	36	36	36	Jan 21
18½	4⅝	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan 19
35⅝	13½	Carpenter Stl (1.85g)	1	17	17	17	+ ½
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen (.35g)	1	4	4	4	Jan 21
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	11	93	92½	92½	—1⅞
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	3	51⅝	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	3	101½	101	101	Jan 21
41¼	13	Celanese Corp	10	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ⅜
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
48¾	19½	Celotex (1.20e)	1	22¾	22¼	22½	
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	2	27	27	27	Jan 20
12⅜	2	Cent Fdry	2	3¾	3¾	3⅞	
41⅝	18	Cent RR NJ	1	10	10	10	Jan 19
24⅞	4	Cent Violeta (½g)	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Jan 21
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.10e)	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 20
86⅜	34¾	Cerro de Pas (1e)	5	41¼	40½	41¼	
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
63¼	25½	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	29	29	29	— ½
48	5	Checker Cab	2	10½	10½	10½	— ½
66⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (3¾g)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jan 5
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	1	44	44	44	+ ½
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	Jan 19
6⅜	⅛	Chi & N W	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
19½	2⅝	Chi & N W pf	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 19
4	1	Chi Ot West	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 19
18¼	3	Chi Ot West pf	1	4½	4½	4½	
32	10	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 21
3⅛	⅝	Chi M St P & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
33	6⅝	Chi Pneu T	5	12½	11½	11⅝	Jan 21
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	31½	31½	31½	—1⅜
3⅝	⅝	Chi Rk Is & P	14	1¼	1½	1¼	Jan 20
8⅝	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	2½	1⅝	2¼	Jan 18
10½	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2½	2¼	2¼	Jan 21
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jan 20
22¾	12	Chick Cot Oil	2	15	15	15	
15⅞	3	Childs Co	2	5½	5	5	Jan 21
135¼	46½	Chrysler (10g)	96	58⅞	57⅝	58¼	
21⅝	13	City Ice & F (2)	2	13	13	13	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 21
48	17¼	Clark Equip (4.80g)	6	22	21½	21½	Jan 20
48⅝	19½	Clev Graph B (3.80g)	3	25	24⅞	25	Jan 17
41	24½	Climax Molyb(1.70g)	7	38½	37⅝	37⅝	Jan 21
29⅞	13¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	3	14⅜	14½	14½	
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	122½	122½	122½	—1¼
89	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Jan 7
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	3	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	93½	93½	93½	Jan 20
62¾	18	Coll & Alk (5g)	2	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
51⅞	11⅛	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
32	16¾	Columb Br A (1.95g)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
31½	16⅜	Columb Br B (1.95g)	1	21	21	21	Jan 20
20⅝	4⅝	Colum G&El A (.60)	1	7⅞	8	8	— ⅛
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	74½	74½	74½	—3
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
46½	25¾	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	32	32	32	Jan 13
125¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	1	70	70	70	Jan 21
69¼	30⅜	Coml Credit (4a)	8	37	36½	36½	— ⅜
114	80	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 8
80¾	34	Coml Inv Tr (4a)	5	43	42½	42½	Jan 21
120	86	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	93½	93½	93½	Jan 20
21¼	5	Coml Solv (.80)	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
4½	1	Comwlth & Sou	100	1⅝	1½	1½	— ¼
76¾	34	Comlth&Se pf (¾k)	2	38	38	38	—1
19⅛	4½	Conde Nast	2	6½	6½	6½	Jan 21
46½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	3	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
19¼	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	8	8	8	Jan 13
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft (½g)	36	17¾	16⅞	17½	— ⅞
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7½	7½	7½	Jan 20
49⅞	21½	Consol Edison (2)	30	23½	22⅞	23	— ⅛
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	94¼	94	94	— ½
6¾	1	Consol Film	3	1½	1½	1½	Jan 21
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	8	8	8	
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 19
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	20	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
108⅞	100	Consol Oil 5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
10⅝	3⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 21
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 20
13¼	3	Consol Coal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
52⅜	16	Consol Coal pf	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jan 20
92½	79¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	86½	86½	86½	Jan 21
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	10	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	1	2½	2½	2½	
29	14½	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	79	79	79	Jan 21
69⅛	37½	Cont Can (½e)	4	42	41⅞	42	
108½	106⅞	Cont Can pf (4½)	4	108½	108	108½	Jan 20
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	31	31	31	Jan 21
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	5	1½	1⅜	1½	
49	24	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	16	31½	31	31½	— ⅜
49	24	Cont Steel (1¾g)	2	16	16	16	Jan 19
71¼	50½	Conn Products (3)	5	64	63¼	63¼	Jan 21
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	Jan 10
10¼	3	Coty (.10g)	4	4½	4½	4½	Jan 21
56½	22½	Crane Co (1g)	5	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅜
115	88⅜	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	93½	93	93	Jan 21
37	21	Cream of Wh (½e)	1	23	23	23	Jan 21
28¾	6½	Crosley Radio	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
100⅞	28

Business and Industry • # Federal Court Upholds TVA; Denies Every Claim by Utilities • Commerce and Finance

Australian Wheat Crop Gain Seen Of 13,550,000 Bushels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia's wheat harvest for the 1937-38 season is estimated officially at 163,000,000 bushels, an increase of 13,550,000 bushels on the actual crop last year. This year's yield is disappointing, because, following higher prices, increased sowings were made, and it was expected, on this basis, that the yield would have been much greater than the amount now anticipated.

Failure of crops in New South Wales to receive rain at the most beneficial time was the cause of the lower yield. That State's harvest would have been much worse except for extensive saving rains late in October. South Australia and western Australia estimate substantially higher harvests, and Victoria, parts of which also suffered dry conditions, a small decrease.

A comparison of estimates of the 1937-38 harvest and the 1936-37 actual yield is:

	1937-38 Bushels	1936-37 Bushels
New South Wales	47,500,000	54,800,000
Victoria	40,000,000	42,800,000
South Australia	39,000,000	28,600,000
Western Australia	31,700,000	20,500,000
Queensland, Tasmania & Federal Capital Territory	4,800,000	2,750,000
Totals	163,000,000	149,450,000

Crops Fluctuate

The figures do not tell the full story of disappointment. They show, for instance, a decrease of 7,300,000 bushels in New South Wales, the principal wheat-growing State, but this season's yield will come from a sown area 500,000 acres more than last year's.

New South Wales wheat yields have fluctuated considerably during the last 20 years, the highest being nearly 79,000,000 bushels in 1932-33 and the lowest, less than 4,500,000 bushels in 1919-20. With improvements in methods and the use of better varieties, the yields have been more stabilized, and during the last 10 years the yield has not gone below the 27,000,000 bushels of 1928-29.

The average for the last 10 years has been 12.68 bushels from each acre sown, and last year it was 13.84 bushels.

If this year's crop had been average, it would have yielded nearly 57,000,000 bushels, so even on the improved prospects following the October rain, the yield will be well below average—about 10.64 bushels a sown acre, it is estimated.

The value of the rain was shown by the fact that the State Department of Agriculture, about to make a forecast immediately before the rain fell, delayed it until the benefit could be surveyed, and then increased its projected estimate by 6,500,000 bushels. That rain was worth about £1,500,000 to New South Wales in wheat alone.

Some Bumper Yields

Western Australia and South Australia have bumper harvests, grown under favorable conditions. Each of those States had less-than-average yields in the preceding season. If they had not had increases of 11,200,000 and 10,400,000 bushels respectively, the national crop would have shown a decrease.

The average yield per sown acre for the whole of Australia will be, it is forecast, 11.87 bushels, comparing with the previous 10 years' average of 11.43 bushels and last year's average of 12.19. The highest State yield per acre will be in Victoria—14.81 bushels.

The sown area in Australia was 13,750,000 acres, 1,393,000 acres more than in the previous season, the principal increases being New South Wales, 501,000 acres; Victoria, 306,000; and Western Australia, 397,000.

Australian consumption will remain stationary at about 80,000,000 bushels, leaving about 83,000,000 bushels of the 1937-38 crop available for export either as grain or flour. This represents an increase about the same as that of the harvest increase. Growers expect values to remain at a profitable level throughout the selling season.

Am. Water Works Plans Note Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has given conditional permission to American Water Works and Electric Company, Inc., to issue $6,000,000 of 3½ per cent promissory notes.

On April 26, 1937, the company entered into a credit agreement with five banking institutions, under which it became entitled to borrow up to $6,000,000. The ultimate maturity of this borrowing was not to extend beyond Dec. 31, 1939.

The company, according to the agreement, wanted the credit pending permanent financing of additions and improvements to subsidiaries.

The proposed notes, the commission said, are not to be sold publicly and conditions attached to the securities are such that a public offering by banks purchasing the notes is "most improbable."

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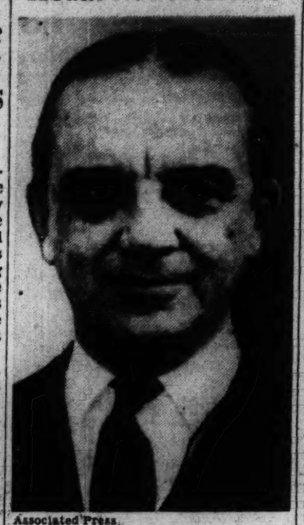
Heads N. Y. Reserve



Associated Press.

Owen D. Young
Chairman of General Electric Company, Appointed Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Beardsley Ruml of New York Succeeds Mr. Young as Deputy Chairman. Mr. Ruml, Who Is Treasurer of R. H. Macy & Co., New York, Was Dean of the Social Science Division, University of Chicago, From 1931 to 1933

Excess Reserves Of Banks Lower In Jan. 19 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Excess reserves of the nation's banks declined in the week ended Jan. 19, the first decrease since Christmas shopping temporarily pulled cash out of the banks, the Federal Reserve Board said.

The excess reserves, which constitute the banks' supplies of lendable money, decreased $20,000,000 to $1,370,000,000. Although Christmas money continued its return flow to the banks, this trend was offset by routine increases in Treasury deposits in Federal Reserve Banks and in deposits of banks not members of the Federal Reserve System.

The decrease in excess reserves was not regarded, however, as being significant because in the previous week they reached the highest total in nearly a year. They remain ample to meet business needs.

The reserve banks made no net change in their holdings of government securities last week, but sold $19,000,000 of Treasury bonds and bought $12,000,000 of Treasury notes and $7,000,000 of Treasury bills.

'Small Investor' Is Owner of Vast Majority of Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Owners of 100 shares or less, or the "small investor," constitutes a vast majority of the total shareholders of great American industrial and other corporations, according to a survey made by the American Association of Investors, Inc.

The survey covered 110 of our largest corporations, which together reported 4,149,666 stockholders, of which 3,572,620, or 86 per cent, held not more than 100 shares. Says the publication:

"Regardless of the proportionate value of the aggregate holdings of this vast majority of small stockholders, whatever it may be, the fact is forcibly brought out here that anything that unfavorably affects business reacts directly upon millions of industrious, self-supporting citizens whose savings help to make possible the development of industry and the employment of millions of workers."

Another fact brought out by the survey was that these 110 corporations in the first 10 months of last year employed an average of 2,454,135 workers. Allowing for duplications, the number of different individuals holding stock is estimated at around 3,000,000, or more than that of employees.

Total wages paid by the companies in question last year were in excess of $4,000,000,000, with dividend disbursements $1,000,000,000.

The following table lists the 24 of the 110 largest corporations used in the survey which have 50,000 or more stockholders of record, with owners of 100 or less shares and average number of employees for the year 1937:

	Total stockholders of record	Owning 100 shrs or less	Av No. employees
Am Telephone	640,991	†606,210	x275,000
Gen Motors	375,000	330,000	260,000
Penn R R	217,000	188,000	122,900
United Gas Imp	125,084	103,000	
Niag Hudson Pwr	122,157	*65,000	11,392
Standard Oil, NJ	120,630	†95,106	49,424
Nor American	117,853	100,175	19,500
Packard Motor	107,800	99,600	15,000
Socony-Vacuum	107,380	87,982	35,547
Curtis-Wright	105,000	*85,000	5,831
Pacific Gas	93,003	77,499	12,300
Standard Oil Ind	91,904	76,968	18,941
Armour & Co	81,225	75,286	70,070
Bethlehem Steel	73,681	70,321	y84,062
Du Pont	72,670	65,460	51,899
National Dairy	b70,543	63,883	37,300
Com Edison	69,482	61,244	10,065
Am Water Wks‡	64,000	*50,000	11,000
N Y Central	61,030	52,730	94,186
Am Tobacco	58,700	*†49,613	14,641
Mont Ward	58,154	50,470	46,000
Swift & Co	51,760	47,527	63,050
Colum Gas&El	b54,631	43,639	15,372
Woolworth	53,612	*45,000	74,000

*Estimated. yFor nine months. †Owning 99 shares or less. ‡Includes subsidiaries. bCommon stock. xIncludes subsidiaries, but not 38,548 employees of Western Electric Co. and Bell Laboratories.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Great secrecy is preserved over the economic proposals which M. Van Zeeland is concocting for the betterment of the world's ills. We hear constant rumors and predictions over here, but the only certainty seems to be the elaborateness and voluminousness of the red tape with which the schemes are tied up. Most forecasts agree that prominent among the proposals for freeing world trade will be stabilization of exchanges and close collaboration amounting to unification of the various Exchange Equalization Accounts. These accounts have become so large and so secret that available statistical material on national gold reserves is a very poor clue to the complete position.

A little more light is being thrown on the subject by the publication every six months of the British Exchange Equalization Accounts gold holdings. On Dec. 31 the second of these statements was issued, so that figures are now available for the account relating to March 31 and Sept. 30.

Big Increase in Gold

On March 31 the Bank of England had gold to the value of £516.9 millions (valued at 140s. per fine ounce) and the Exchange Account held a further £186.7 millions worth. By Sept. 30 the bank stock had increased by £20.7 millions, and the account stock by £92.6 millions.

It should be remembered that the Bank of England does not value its gold at the current market price, but at a statutory figure of 85s. per fine ounce.

These figures cover the period of the gold scare of last spring, and reflect therefore the heavy sales of gold which then took place. But the vast increase in our gold stocks, compared with the level when we were still on the gold standard, is more interesting than the change during six months of 1937. At the end of September our stock was 817 millions, at 140s. per ounce, against 160 millions, at 85 shillings an ounce, in 1931 midsummer.

This very large increase is the result of a number of changes. London now holds a large part of the gold stocks of the sterling area, which includes the Scandinavian countries as well as India and the Dominions. London also holds gold stakes against the heavy inflow of Continental refugee money which has developed during recent years.

We have accumulated our present large gold holdings not as a result of any unbalance of our current trading or investing transactions, but because of the changes just mentioned. If the sterling area as a whole should develop a heavily and steadily adverse balance with the rest of the world, or if there should be a return of political confidence in Europe, there would be a considerable outflow of gold. Our present gold reserves are very much larger than we held in the days of the gold standard, but gold reserves now have a different meaning.

Unemployment Rises

The interest attaching to these returns of the Exchange Account's gold emphasizes their limited nature; of many other points of the account's transactions we are still ignorant. One can hardly hope for much from M. Van Zeeland's so-long-promised report, but it will earn thanks if it does nothing more than lead to more adequate information on the British and other exchange accounts.

The December unemployment return cannot be passed by without comment. The count was made on Dec. 13; the number of unemployed on that day was 1,665,407, which was 166,204 more than on Nov. 15, and over 90,000 more than in December, 1936. In recent years December has been a good month for employment, and unemployment has fallen by some 30,000 from November to December. Last month's increase of 166,204 is all the more serious by contrast with the normal seasonal trend.

There are several mitigating circumstances about the bad trend in 1937, of which the most important is that Dec. 13 was a day of very bad weather, which affected employment in outdoor occupations, such as building, quarrying, public works. And even with this large increase in unemployment, there were still 200,000 more people in employment in December than a year ago.

But the December growth in unemployment was the fourth successive monthly increase, which suggests that there is more to talk of possible slump than mere political bad manners.

Fewer Dwellings Built

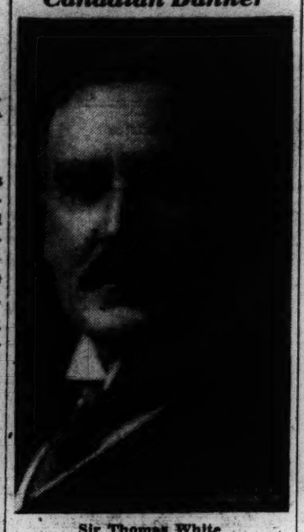
The stock exchange met the first week of the new year without any apparent change in sentiment. It is exactly a year since the peak of the London bull market was reached. The Financial News index of prices of 30 ordinary shares (July 1, 1935, as 100) was at its 1937 peak of 124.8 on Jan. 4; its 1937 low was 93.1 on Nov. 22. On Jan. 4, 1938, this index stood at 95.9.

Similarly the Financial News index of 20 fixed interest securities was 136.6 on Jan. 4, 1937; at the 1937 low of 126.0 on Sept. 8; and on Jan. 4, 1938, had risen to 129.3. The market does not expect to see any further falls on last year's model, but neither does it anticipate any substantial recovery.

On the first day of the new year the Ministry of Health published its six-monthly report of building of dwelling houses, for the half year to Sept. 30, last. This shows that while the total houses built in the year to Sept. 30, 1937, was very nearly the same as for the preceding 12 months, there was a decline in the second half of the year compared with the first half; 181,000 houses were built in the six months to March 31, and only 156,000 in the following six months.

The return also brings out the relative insignificance of private house building with benefit of government subsidy; practically all the houses built since 1930 have been either by private enterprise without subsidy or by local authorities. In 1936 and 1937 the latter increased fairly substantially, as slum-clearance schemes were developed; but private building decreased more than sufficient to offset this. The Ministry return emphasizes the conclusion which has generally been drawn, that the housing boom passed its peak in the spring of 1937.

Canadian Banker



Sir Thomas White
Elected Director and Chairman of the Board of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Sir Thomas Succeeds Sir Joseph Flavelle, Resigned. Sir Thomas Was Canada's Wartime Finance Minister and Has Been Vice-President Since 1930

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of Jan. 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Following the almost steady decline since the week ended September 25, the general index of wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.2 per cent during the week ended January 15, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

A sharp and significant rise of 0.8 per cent in prices of raw materials and the 1.0 per cent boost in market prices for farm products were primarily responsible for the advance in the composite index.

Raw material prices reached a high point of 90.9 in the week ended April 3, 1937. They weakened earlier than the prices of finished products, which reached the high point of 89.5 in the week ended September 25, when the raw material index stood at 85.0.

The index for the finished products group increased 0.1 per cent during the week. Compared with the corresponding week of December, prices of finished products are down 1.3 per cent. They are 0.5 per cent below a year ago.

Semi-manufactured commodity prices increased 0.8 per cent in the week ended January 15, the first upward movement in this index since August 21, 1937. The index for the week—77.6—is at the level of a month ago and 9.5 per cent lower than last year.

In addition to the advance in farm product prices, increases were also registered for textile products, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities.

	Jan15 1938	Jan8 1938	Jan16 1937	Jan18 1936
Commodity Groups				
All commodities	81.0	80.8	85.7	80.2
Farm prods	73.4	72.7	92.3	78.1
Foods	76.8	76.8	87.3	82.9
Hides & lthr prods	97.4	97.9	101.8	97.8
Textile prods	69.3	69.2	76.9	71.0
Fuel & ltg mtrls	78.8	78.8	77.1	78.4
Metals & met prods	96.5	96.1	90.4	86.0
Building mtrls	92.1	92.3	91.2	85.2
Chemicals & drugs	79.5	79.2	87.9	80.3
Housefurn goods	90.8	90.8	85.4	82.2
Miscellaneous	75.0	74.5	75.6	67.8
Raw materials	75.9	75.3	88.4	77.9
Semimfd articles	77.6	77.0	85.7	74.7
Finished prods	84.4	84.3	84.8	82.3
All com'dities other than farm prods	82.8	82.6	84.3	80.6
All com'dities other than farm prods & foods	83.6	83.5	83.1	78.9

Oil Demand Seen Rising in February

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines forecast that a daily average of 3,438,200 barrels of domestic and crude oil would be needed to meet the February market demand.

The figure was 31,400 barrels higher than the January estimate.

The bureau figured the domestic motor fuel demand for February at 32,550,000 barrels, which it said was two per cent higher than the apparent demand for February last year.

Motor fuel exports were estimated at 3,200,000 barrels, a decline of 600,000 barrels from January.

Stocks of gasoline amounted to 70,628,000 barrels on November 30. The bureau said the supply increased about 6,729,000 barrels during December, bringing the total up to 77,400,000 barrels as of December 31, compared with 63,975,000 barrels for the corresponding period a year previously.

The bureau estimated that gasoline stocks would increase a minimum of 6,200,000 during February.

$39,750,000 Sugar Bill Is Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has approved a bill appropriating $74,250,000 for Sugar Act payments and production and harvesting loans for other crops, mostly cotton. The measure carried $39,750,000 for sugar and $34,500,000 for the loans.

Toronto Harbor Tonnage Sets All-Time High Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—With a total tonnage of 3,703,881 for water-borne traffic in and out of Toronto harbor, in 1937, the record set by the tonnage of 3,382,858 in 1936 was surpassed and an all-time high record set in 1937, according to a recent report.

Total coal and coke tonnage in 1937 amounted to 1,726,966, as compared with 1,631,000 in 1936 and the previous record of 1,667,000 in 1934. Petroleum oils have increased in tonnage since 1933, in which year the tonnage was 653,373, to 837,937 in 1937. Since the opening of the Toronto Elevator, Ltd., in 1928, grains reached a total of 23,320,000 bushels in 1937, an increase of 3,118,000 over 1936. Other tonnage included merchandise, 342,481; cement, 44,716; sand and stone, 99,515 and sundries, 17,221.

Nub of Decision Validating TVA

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 22 (AP)—Following are highlights of the three-judge federal court decision here yesterday giving the Tennessee Valley Authority a victory over 18 southeastern private utilities:

We conclude, that since none of the complainants claims to operate under an exclusive franchise, no fraud, malice, coercion, or conspiracy exists.

The bill charges a conspiracy to injure or destroy the complainants' business, to compete unlawfully, to breach the complainants' existing contracts with their customers, to compel and coerce complainants to sell their plants at distress figures. . . .

But these allegations have not been established. None of the complainants has sold its property except those covered by the contract of Jan. 4, 1934, a contract entered into at arm's length and not even challenged by complainants as unfair. Since complainants have not sold, they have not been coerced to sell their properties, and the negotiations for sale presented in this record do not evidence acts deemed coercion under settled legal principles. No malice in law is shown on this record. . . .

Neither has unlawful competition been proved. The attempt to show that the Authority has endeavored to persuade complainants' customers to breach their existing contracts for purchase of power from complainants has totally failed. In every case where a customer of the complainants has been lost to the Authority, the cause has been not unlawful competition, but the lawful allurement of substantially lower prices.

Calls Competition Fair

No fraudulent attempt has been made to secure complainants' markets. Whatever compulsion exists is the inevitable compulsion exercised by the fact that a competitor sells at lower rates than complainants. But if the operation of the TVA is legal, the complainants have no legal right not to be subjected to such competition even though it curtail or destroy their business.

The complainants allege that the defendants have conspired with the Public Works Administration to finance the construction of duplicating distribution lines and systems in various municipalities and co-operatives for the purpose of using TVA power and selling that power at rates so low as to constitute competition destructive to complainants' business. . . . The facts do not establish a conspiracy.

The record shows that the sales of every one of these complainants and the proceeds of these sales have reached an all-time high in recent years. Several of the most important complainants recently extended their lines, built new plants, and acquired new equipment. The authority concedes that it sells, or intends to sell, power within a 250-mile radius of the claimed operation of each of these companies, from some one of the dams, built or proposed in the TVA unified plan, at substantially lower rates, residential, industrial and rural, than those of the complainants, and that some displacement of service will result.

It is the principal contention of the complainants that this statute is a sham, pretense, and fraud, and these dams as built and planned cannot and will not be operated within the statute. We therefore consider the actual operations of the dams.

In water bulletin No. 1, dated June 30, 1936, adopted by the TVA board, it was ordered that the reservoirs of the authority be operated "first, to serve as navigation channels and maintain navigation depths in the reaches of the river below the reservoirs; and second, to reduce the magnitude of flood peaks below. Requirements for the control of malaria and temporary needs of construction shall be given due consideration. So far as consistent with the above procedure, as much water power available at the dam shall be converted into electricity as is feasible."

The complainants contend that this order is a sham. . . .

Guided by the Statute

Woodward, the chief water control planning engineer, testified that he prepares these bulletins and that none is issued without his approval. He cited that he was guided in his operations by the statute. . . .

Woodward testified that he permits the use of the water for power, and in special cases, if extra water is wanted, it is given extra consideration. It is uncontroverted that the water control planning engineer is in direct charge of the regulation of water flow, and also that he regulates water flow from Norris primarily for navigation and flood control.

It appears that in actual operation there is a seasonal drawing down of Norris Dam so that extra storage space may be available during the flood season. Norris was actually operated during the flood of 1937 to reduce the crest on the Tennessee River and to reduce the crest on the Ohio at Cairo. . . .

Complainants urge that the estimated future TVA load set forth in the various TVA reports, and the load it may reasonably be expected to acquire because of its substantially lower rates, will demand that the dams built and to be built be operated in violation of the statute and not in the primary interest of navigation and flood control. But this point is completely refuted by the numerous TVA contracts which are in evidence and are described in the findings of fact.

These contracts generally contain a clause relieving the authority of any obligation to supply power when prevented by fire, accident, breakdown, act of God, or any other causes beyond the authority's control. Substantially all of these contracts contain the following provision: "Subject to the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 as amended, the parties hereto agree as follows." . . .

Primary Mandate Cited

Under the familiar rule, this provision reads the statute, including its mandatory requirement that the dams and reservoirs be operated primarily for flood control and navigation, into every one of these contracts. Under the contracts with the Arkansas Power and Light Company, the Victor Chemical Works, the Aluminum Company of America dated July 20, 1937, and with the Electro-Metallurgical Company, which are contracts both for firm and secondary power, the authority is expressly relieved of obligation to supply power when service is interrupted or suspended by reason of floods or backwater caused by floods.

Reading these contracts in conjunction with the statute and the general resolution governing water control above described, it is evident that the long-term contracts of the Authority strongly corroborate (1) the sincerity of the resolution and water bulletins establishing the system of water control in the interest of flood control and navigation; (2) the testimony of Woodward and Karr; (3) the uncontradicted facts as to the principles applied in the actual operation of the dams.

The overwhelming weight of the testimony supports defendants' contention that the mandatory provision of the statute that navigation and flood control be given primary consideration both at the other dams, built and planned, and at Norris Dam, is at all times scrupulously followed and that the statute is neither violated nor exceeded.

Lawful Under Constitution

Since no fraud, coercion, conspiracy or malice is shown, and since the Authority has acted within the provisions of the statute under consideration, unless the statute itself is unconstitutional the dams are lawfully erected, the energy is lawfully created, and the water power is the property of the United States. . . .

The Constitution of the United States provides that the Congress shall have power "to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

In pursuance of this power it may make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the national defense powers. An express purpose of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act is that of maintaining the properties owned by the United States in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals, Alabama, in the interest of national defense. . . .

In compliance with this prosion, Norris Dam was built and is being operated to create extra head of water power at Wilson Dam. This means that constitutional authority to construct Norris exists in addition to the congressional power to authorize the construction of this dam under other clauses of the Constitution of the United States.

The statute on its face repeatedly stresses navigation and flood control. . . .

Under the statute, therefore, the generation of electric energy is specifically required to be incidental to the exercise of constitutional powers under the interstate commerce clause, and the operation complies with this requirement. The record shows that the dams are adapted by their construction to combined use for flood control and improved navigation, and to generate electricity. . . .

Relative Value Immaterial

The court is of opinion that the relative value of these various plans is immaterial, since it has been established that the TVA project is reasonably adapted to use for combined flood control, navigation, power and national defense, and that in actual operation the creation of energy is subordinated to the needs of navigation and flood control.

In short, the contention that the statute and the unified project authorized therein are a sham and pretense is without foundation. It cannot be disputed that the river is navigable and that it occupies a strategic position with relation to floods, both within its own drainage area and on the Ohio-Mississippi.

We are not at liberty to conclude that the river is not susceptible of development as an important waterway, nor that it cannot be regulated so as to assist substantially in the control of floods in the alluvial valley of the Mississippi as well as practically eliminating local floods on the Tennessee river. . . .

Hence, we are not at liberty to conclude that the Congress has not undertaken this specific development for purposes within its constitutional powers, nor that the construction of these high dams and reservoirs along the lines proposed is not an appropriate means to accomplish these legitimate ends.

The dams and their power equipment, both constructed, under construction and authorized, must be taken to have been authorized, constructed and planned in the exercise of the constitutional functions of the Government. . . .

Complainants contend that the TVA statutes constitute an unlawful interference with the police power of the states because they regulate the rates of utilities which themselves are subject to state regulation.

Does Not Fix Rates

The statute does not fix, nor purport to fix, the complainants' rates. But the contention is that the lower rates of the TVA will inevitably force complainants to lower their rates, and also that the TVA in its operations is not subject to the police power of the state.

The authority operates within four of the nine states in which these complainants do business, namely, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, its contracts with cities and co-operatives in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi being authorized by express legislation. All municipalities in these three states have the statutory power to own and operate electric distribution systems.

In Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama, municipalities are expressly authorized to contract for TVA power and to make agreements with TVA as to resale rates.

In Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama, non-profit membership corporations such as rural cooperatives may operate electric systems, purchase from TVA, and make contracts as to resale rates. This is also true in Georgia, where the North Georgia membership corporation is alleged to compete with the Tennessee Electric Power Company. . . .

The actions which the complainants attack are authorized by the states themselves. It is strange doctrine that acts authorized by a sovereign state constitute interference with its sovereign rights because of the fact that they are also authorized by the Federal Government. We think that deliberate co-operation between the state and the United States, authorized in each case both by the state legislature and by the congress, constitutes no abdication of any state right.

Since the United States has acquired these dam sites legally, the water power, the right to convert it into electric energy, and the energy produced constitute property belonging to the United States.

Authority of Congress

This electric energy may be rightfully disposed of by the United States through the action of the Congress. . . .

Since floods frequently recur, and the needs of navigation are continuous, hydroelectric power generated at dams which control floods and improve navigation is continuously created, and the Government may adopt any appropriate constitutional means of disposing of the property. It is not limited in such disposition to a few, or to infrequent transactions. . . .

While the Government, in selling its property, performs many functions that would be performed in the operation of a private business trading in similar property, inasmuch as the energy sold is created at dams lawfully erected within the federal power, the Government in performing these functions is not entering into private business.

It is merely using an appropriate method of disposing of its property. The Government may sell land belonging to the United States in competition with a real estate agency, carry parcels in competition with express companies, and manage and control its thousands of square miles of national parks even as a private company. The Government has an equal right to sell hydroelectric power, lawfully created, in competition with a private utility.

There is no constitutional authority which denies the Government the right to seek a wider market, and the transmission and distribution lines erected are a proper facility for conveying the property of the United States to the market.

The creation of the Authority is appropriate. The disposition of the energy is continuous and constant, and it is appropriate that a continuing agency be created in order to carry out this legitimate federal function.

We conclude that, since none of the complainants claims to operate under an exclusive franchise, no fraud, malice, coercion, or conspiracy exists; since the authority is not exceeding its statutory powers, and since the statute is constitutional, the competition with these complainants is lawful. . . .

Rayon Output Hits New High in 1937

By the Associated Press

New York

World production of rayon in 1937 broke all previous yearly records, the Textile Economics Bureau, trade association, said. Output last year aggregated 1,725,000,000 pounds, against 1,305,000,000 in 1936 and 1,072,800,000 in 1935.

Japan with 500,000,00 pounds again led all other nations, with the United States second.

Production in this country for the year likewise established a record, amounting to 332,326,000 pounds against 289,926,000 in 1936.

Power Output Off In Jan. 15 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended Jan. 15 totaled 2,115,134,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of 1.1 per cent from 2,139,582,000 in the preceding week and a decline of 6.6 per cent from 2,264,125,000 in the comparable week last year, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The Institute reported the following percentage declines from a year ago: New England 12.1, middle Atlantic 0.7, central industrial 11.3, west central 1.3, southern states 4.6, Rocky Mountain 2.2 and Pacific coast 3.8.

Owens-Illinois Glass Earnings Are Lower

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Directors of Owens-Illinois Glass Company voted a dividend of 25 cents a share payable Feb. 15 to shareholders of record Jan. 30, it was announced by William E. Levis, president. The company paid $3.25 a share on the present basis of stock during 1937.

Mr. Levis reported net earnings for the company and subsidiaries for 1937, subject to audit estimated at $9,315,000 as compared with $10,099,131 for 1936.

Buying at Retail Gains 2 to 8 P. C. Over 1937 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Under the impetus of special promotions, colder weather, trade shows and spring buying, the forward movement in retail trade gathered momentum, with winter merchandise at the top of shoppers' lists, according to Dun & Bradstreet's weekly review. Substantial inroads were made on retailers' falling inventories by this rather unanticipated demand and some wholesale markets reported the first sizable increase in buying that had been recorded since early December.

"Fur garments, women's coats, woolen dresses and galoshes were among the fastest-moving items," says the survey. "Many stocks of men's suits were reduced below normal, and enough overcoats were sold to lighten the carry-over. Sales of apparel for Southern resorts and ski outfits for Northern playgrounds increased. House-furnishings, furniture and floor-coverings received more attention. In silverware and jewelry, emphasis was on the higher-priced offerings.

"Following the uneven improvement during the first half of the month, there was more uniformity to the advance of retail sales at the leading centers of distribution, the average running from 1 to 4 per cent higher than for the week preceding. As this helped to shorten the drop from last year's totals at many cities, the estimated rise of retail distribution from the volume of the comparative 1937 week crept up to 2 to 8 per cent.

"By making drastic price markdowns, retailers in the New England States exceeded totals of a year ago by around 2 per cent. As comparative losses grew smaller in some of the lagging sections, the gain for the East over the 1937 sales moved up to 3 to 10 per cent.

"Despite the slow upturn of employment in most industrial districts, consumers in the Middle West bought 5 to 7 per cent more merchandise than a week earlier, which made sales even to 6 per cent larger than for the corresponding 1937 week."

"Purchases in skis, skiing equipment, and winter sports outfits contributed to holding the advance over a year ago in the Northwest to 4 to 9 per cent. Slackening demand through some parts of the South pulled the comparative rise down to 3 to 6 per cent.

"For the Southwest the gain narrowed to 3 to 5 per cent, despite the deep price cuts on most goods. Down for the week, sales on the Pacific Coast were 2 to 5 per cent under 1937.

"As more retailers discovered that inventories would not stretch through the current month's promotions, there was an unrestricted flow of mail reorders. The latter were not confined to apparel, extending to nearly all types of winter merchandise, as cold weather cleared holdings of many items which had been marked for carry-over.

"Further progress in Spring apparel buying and the mounting orders from road salesmen were augmented sufficiently by business booked at trade shows to lift the estimated wholesale volume 3 to 8 per cent over the 1937 week," concludes the review.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

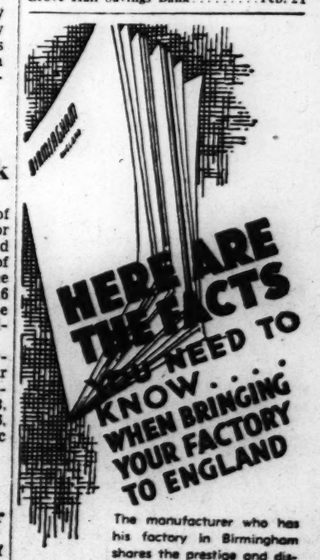
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 21



The manufacturer who has his factory in Birmingham shares the prestige and distribution facilities of a mighty city. He enjoys the conviction that his factory is in the midst of those conditions which have placed Birmingham at the forefront of the world's great industrial centres.

Free literature from City of Birmingham Information Bureau, Council House Birmingham 1

BIRMINGHAM
THE HUB OF INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup MfgB (1½g)	3½	3¼	3¼
50	Allied Prod A n (1¾)	14½	14½	14½
50	Alum Co Am	80	80	80
100	Am Airlines	9½	9½	9½
1400	Am Centrifugal	2½	2¼	2⅜
900	Am Cyan B (.60)	24⅞	24¼	24½
1500	Am G&El (1.40)	25⅝	24	25⅜
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	25½	25½	25½
100	Am Laun M (.80a)	17	17	17
200	Am Lt&T (1.20)	12½	12½	12½
1300	Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Am Meter (4g)	25	25	25
100	Am Pot&Chem (3½g)	34	34	34
200	Am Seal Kap (.20g)	6¼	6½	6¼
100	Am Sup Power	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Am Sup P 1 pf (6)	74	74	74
200	Am Sup P pf	15	13½	13½
100	Ang Wupp (.40g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Arctur Rad Tube	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Ark Nat Gas	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
100	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3⅝	3⅞
100	Ark Nat Gas pf	6½	6½	6½
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	3Q	3⅞	3⅞
300	Asso G&E El A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Laund	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Atlas Ply (¼e)	13	13	13
500	Austin Silver M	½	½	½
100	Auto V Mach (½)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Baldwin Loco war	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Baldwin Rub (½)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Bardst'n Dis (.075g)	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Barium Sta Stl	2½	2½	2½
100	Bath IronWks (6⅔f)	7½	7½	7½
700	Berk & Gay Furn	1	1	1
100	Berk & Gay F war		½	½
300	Bliss E W	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Bras T&L (⅛e)	12	12	12
200	Brewster Aero (.05g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Bridgpt M (2g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
10	Bridgept M pf (7)	83	83	83
200	Can Marc Wire	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Carib Syn (⅛g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Carrier Corp	29	29	29
100	Casco Prod (2¾g)	15½	15½	15½
100	Celanese 1 pf (7a)	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Celluloid 1 pf	67	67	67
20	CenNYPow pf (5)	89	89	89
50	Cen Ohio St (¼e)	8	8	8
300	Cen St El			
100	Centrif Pl (.40)	4	4	4
200	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	46½	45	46
300	Chief Cons			
3500	Cities Service	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Cit Serv pf	32	32	32
300	City Auto Stpg	5⅜	5½	5½
2200	Claude Neon Lts	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
600	Colon Develop	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Colts Pa F (4g)	56½	56½	56½
200	Colum O&G (.40g)	4⅜	4¼	4¼
600	Comwith Eris (1¼)	26	25⅝	25⅝
50	Comm Pub Svc (⅝g)	20	20	20
400	ConaCop Mnln (⅛g)	5⅜	5¼	5¼
100	Consol Roll & Stl	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Copper Range	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Cosden Petro	13¼	13¼	13¼
400	Creole Pet (½a)	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
800	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Darby Pet (½)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Derby Oil	3⅛	3	3⅛
300	Det Gray Ir (.04a)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Det Stl Prod (2g)	19	19	19
100	Domin St & Coal	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Draper-Ces (.60g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	EaglePichLead (.40g)	11⅛	11	11
400	East Gas & F	3	2⅞	2⅞
125	East G&F pr pf (4½)	50	49½	49½
400	East Sta Corp	1¾	1½	1½
4300	El Bond & Sh	8¼	8⅛	8¼
300	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	54	53	53
100	El Pow As (.37g)	3½	3½	3½
100	El Pow As A (.37g)	3½	3½	3½
10	El P&L 2pf A	30	30	30
200	Elec Bond&Sh	2	2	2
100	Equity Corp			
100	Esquire Coron (.30e)	12½	12½	12½
100	Evans Wallo	½	½	½
500	Ex-Cell-o Corp (.80a)	12¼	12	12
100	Fanny Farmer (1a)	20½	20½	20½
100	Ferro Enam (2½g)	21	21	21
200	Fisk Rub	7	6⅞	6⅞
15000	Fla P&L $7 pf (7¾g)	39	38⅜	39
100	Ford M Can A (1)	17½	17½	17½
100	Ford Mot Ltd (1)	5½	5½	5½
100	Gen Firepf (1.60g)	13	13	13
300	Gen Tel (1a)	13	13	13
25	Georg Pow pf (6)	68½	68½	68½
10	Godchaux Sug pf (7)	91	91	91
300	Gold Coin Stz	⅛	⅛	⅛
1500	Grand Nat Films	¾	¾	¾
25	Gt Atl & P nv (6¼g)	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
700	Gulf Oil (1)	41	40⅞	41
50	Gt A&P 1pf (7)	120¼	120¼	120¼
100	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	30	30	30
100	Hartford Rayon vtc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Hartman Tob	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Hearn D Strs (1.65g)	7	7	7
300	Hud Bay M&S (1¾g)	25½	25¼	25½
100	Humble Oil (2g)	66¼	66	66
100	Hum Ross Fib (.80g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Hygrade Fd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Ill Ia Pw	3¾	3½	3¾
100	Ill Ia Pw div ct	5½	5½	5½
100	Ill Is Pw pf	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Ill Zinc (¾g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
00	Imp Oil Can (½a)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
100	Ind Pipe Line (.80g)	7	7	7
1900	Ins Co N Am	59½	59½	59½
208	Internat Pet (1½a)	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
200	Inter Vitamin (½)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Iron Firmn vtc 1.20)	15½	15½	15½
100	Irving Air Ch (1a)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
10	Jer CP&L 7pf (7)	82	82	82
1100	Lake Shore M (4a)	54	553	54
300	Lehigh C&N (.30)	4	3¾	4
100	Lion Oil (1a)	23½	23½	23½
1800	Lockheed Aire	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
200	Long Is Lt	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25	Long Is Lt pf B (3)	34¼	34¼	34¼
100	Louis L&E (.40a)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Lynch Corp (1⅝e)	36½	35½	35½
100	McWill Dredg	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Massey Harris	7¼	7¼	7¼
900	Merritt-C & S	4⅛	4	4⅛
25	Merritt-C & S pf A	50	50	50
100	Mich Sug pf (6g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Midwest Oil (1)	7¾	7¼	7¼
100	Midwest P&S (.15e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	Molybdenum (1g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Monogram Pic	2½	2½	2½
700	Mount C C (¼g)	7⅞	7	7⅞
100	Murray OhioM (1.20)	8½	8½	8½
200	Nat Bak (½g)	7	7	7
200	Nat Rub Mch	5⅛	5	5
800	Nat Tun & Mines	2½	2½	2½
1000	Nat Un Rad	¾	¾	¾
100	Newmont Min (3g)	64	64	64
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	100	100	100
10	NY Shipbd Fd	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
400	Niag Hud P (.40g)	8	7¾	7¾
100	Niag Sh Md B (.80g)	6	6	6
25	Niag Sh Md pf (6)	89½	89½	89½
100	Niles-Bem-P (2)	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
500	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20	Nor Ind PS 6% pf	65	65	65
50	Nor Ind PS 7% pf	75½	75½	75½
100	Okya Nat Gas	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Oldetyme Dist	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Pac G&E 1 pf (1½)	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Pac Pub Svc	⅜	⅜	⅜
2300	Pantepec Oil	6¼	6	6¼
700	Pennroad (¼g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	89	89¼	89¼
25	Pa Salt (8⅓g)	142	142	142
100	Pepperell (6a)	73½	73	73
200	Pharis T &R (.60)	4	4	4
200	PhillipsPkg	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	PierceGovern (.60)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1100	PioneerGold (.40)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Pitney-Bowes (½g)	6	6	6
40	Pitts & LakeE (6¾g)	61	61	61
200	Pleas ValWine (.15g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Polaris Mng (.25g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Potrero Sugar	1	1¼	1¼
200	Powdrell&Alex	4	4	4
100	Prosperity B (1½g)	6½	6½	6½
200	Prud Investors (.30g)	6½	6¼	6½
100	Pug Sd P $5 pf (6¼g)	29½	29½	29½
25	Rwy & Lgt Sec (½g)	10	10	10
100	Rainbow Lum A	½	½	½
100	Reynolds Inv	1	1	1
100	RiceStixDryGds (¾g)	5	5	5
100	Roosevelt Fd	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Root Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Root Pet pf (1.20)	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Rustless I & S	9	8¾	8⅞
500	Ryan Cons	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	St Regis Pap	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Scullin Stl	6	5⅞	5⅞
200	Scullin St war		⅞	⅞
200	Segal Lock	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Seiberling Rub	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
800	Shattuck Denn (¼g)	8⅜	8	8⅜
100	Simmons Har & Pt	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Sonotone (¼g)	1¾	1⅝	1¾
100	So Penn Oil (1½a)	38	38	38
500	Southland Roy (½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Stand Cap&S (1.60a)	17½	17½	17½
200	StandC&Scvpf (1.60)	18¼	18	18
100	St Oil Ohio (1a)	21	21	21
100	St Pow&Lt	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Stand Prod	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Stand Sil-Lead	¼	¼	¼
100	Sterl Alum Pr (1.20g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200	Sterling Inc (.20)	3	3	3
800	Stetson (JB)	8	8	8
400	Sunray Oil (¼g)	3¼	3	3
100	Taylor (K) Dist	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2100	Technicolor (⅜g)	19½	19	19½
1000	Tech-Hugh G (.40)	5½	5½	5½
10	Toledo Ed 7% pf	103	103	103
100	Tonopah Min (.03g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Transwest Oil	6½	6½	6½
100	Tubize Chat	9½	9½	9½
100	Tung-Sol Lamp (.40g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Union Prem F S	13¾	13¾	13¾
300	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Unit Gas	4½	4⅜	4½
100	Unit Gas pf (7)	95	95	95
10	Unit G & P pf (7)	74	74	74
900	Unit Lt & Pow B	2¾	2⅝	2¾

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Unit Lt & P cv pf	23¼	23½	23½
100	Unit Prof Sh (.20g)	‖	‖	‖
300	U S Foil B (.50g)	6½	6¼	6¼
100	U S Radiator	4	4	4
100	U S Rub Recl	3½	3½	3½
400	Univ Corp vtc	3½	3⅜	3⅜
600	Util Power & Lt			
50	Util P&L pf	16	16	16
50	Util Equit pf	41⅛	41¼	41¼
100	Wagner Bak (1.60)	10	10	10
200	Wellington Oil (.05g)	6	6	6
100	WentworthMfg (1¼g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Wilson Jones (¾g)	9	9	9
1700	Wright Harb (.40a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

Total stock sales today (estimated)—Jan. 22 79,00, year ago 527,000.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
8	Ala Ptw 5s'46	97	96¾	96¾
1	Ala Pow 5s '51	85	85	85
1	Ala Pow 5s'68	79	79	79
1	Ala Pow 4½s'67	73	73	73
5	Am G&E 5s 2028	108	108	108
24	Am P&L 6s 2016	76¼	75½	75½
10	Appal ElPw 5s'56	104½	104⅜	104⅜
18	Ark P&L 5s'56	92½	91⅜	91⅜
1	As Elec 4½s '53	38½	38½	38½
5	As G&ES5s'50	29¾	29½	29½
1	AsG&E 5½s'57	33	33	33
8	As G&E 5s'68	29¼	29	29¼
3	AsT&T 5½s 55a	76	76	76
5	Atlan GasLt 4½s'55	04¾	04¼	04½
8	Bald L 6s'50	70¾	70	70½
6	Bell T Can 5s'55a	113½	113⅛	113⅛
17	Can Pac 6s'42	107	106⅞	107
4	Birm El 4½s'68	82¾	82⅝	82⅝
1	Cen Ill PS5s'56e	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Cen Ill PS 5s'68g	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Cen Ill PS 4½s'81h	91	91	91
31	Cen Ill PS 4½s'67f	92½	92¼	92¼
6	Cen P&L 5s'56	88⅜	87½	87⅝
3	Cen S El 5½s'54	38	38	38
3	Cen St El 5s'48	37¾	37	37
2	Cen StP&L 5½s'53	46	45¼	46
1	Ch JRy&USY 5s'40	106¾	106¾	106¾
21	Cities Ser 5s'50	55¾	54¾	55¼
3	Cit S Gas 5½s'42	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	CitSGPipe 6s'43	102	102	102
1	Cit S P&L5½s'49	50¾	49¾	50¾
22	CitSPow 5½s'52	50½	49¾	50
2	Comw'lthEd4½s'56c	112	112	112
4	Comw'l Ed 4s'81f	107⅝	107¼	107¼
10	Comw'l Ed 3¾s'65h	106½	106½	106½
1	Comw'l Sub 5½s'48a	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3	CommuPbSvc 5c'60a	96¼	96¼	96¼
2	Con G Balt 4½s'54	112	112	112
9	Con Gas Ut 6s'43 st	61	61	61
1	Cont G&E 5s'58a	72¾	72	72¾
15	Det C Gas 5s'50b	102	101½	101½
5	Det Int Br 6½s'52	4¾	4¾	4¾
9	East G&F 4s '56 A	75¾	75	75½
2	El Paso El 5s '50 A	102¼	102½	102¼
5	Elec P&L 5s 2030	67½	67½	67½
1	Empire Dis E 5s '52	89¾	89¾	89¾
3	Empo O & R 5½s'42	76¾	76⅝	76⅝
1	Erie Ltg 5s '67	103¾	103½	103½
10	Fstone Tire 5s '42	103	103	103
1	Fla P&L 5s '54	84½	84¾	84½
10	Gatin P 8s '58	104¼	104	104
28	Geo Pow 5s '67	84	83¼	83¼
1	Guar Inv 5s '48 A	34	34	34
6	Hous Gulf G 6s '43	103	102½	103
13	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	89½	88½	88½
7	Ill Pow & L 6s '53	98¼	98	98
5	Ill Pow & L 5½s '54 B	92½	92½	92½
1	Ind E 5s '51 C	74¾	74¾	74¾
1	Ind Svc 6s '63 A	50½	50½	50½
11	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	1055¾	105½	105¾
1	Int P Sec 7s '57 E	60	60	60
1	Int P Sec 7s '52 F	57	57	57
2	Inters Pow 6s '52	27	27	27
9	Inters Pow 5s '57	46¾	46	46¾
3	Inters P Svc 4½s '58	69	68	68
16	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	96	96	96
1	Ia P&L 4½s '53 A	106½	106½	106½
5	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	102	102	102
61	It Sup P2 6s A '63	40	39½	40
10	Jer C P&L 4½s '61 C	104½	104½	104½
25	Jer Cen P&L 5s '47 B	1055¾	104¾	104¾
1	Kan G&E 6s 2022 A	114¾	114¾	114¾
5	Lake Sup DP 3½s'66 A	94	94	94
10	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	101	101	101
4	Lex Util 5s '52	96	95	95
10	Lou P&L 5s '57	104⅜	104¼	104¼
12	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	86	85	85
5	Miss Riv P 5s '51	109¼	109¼	109¼
	Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	66½	66½	66½
1	Munson SS 6½s '37 ct	3½	3½	3½
2	Nat Pub S 5s '78 ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
1	Neisner Bro 6s '48	89	89	89
1	Nevada Co E 5s '56	73¼	73	73
32	N Eng G&E 5s '56	51	51	51
7	N Eng G&E 5s '47	52	52	52
11	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	82¾	82½	82¼
10	N Fnc Pow 5s '48	79½	79	79
11	N Orl P S 6s '49 A	67	67	67
8	N Orl P S 5s '42 st	91	90½	91
1	N Sy Pow&Lt4½s'67	107¼	107	107¼
4	NY St E&G 4½s '70	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Nor Am L&P 5½s '56	78½	78½	78½
2	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '60	99¼	99	99
1	Nor Ind Ps 4½s'70R	93	93	93
3	N'west Pr 6s '45 st	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	89	89	89
2	OklaNatGas4½s'51A	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	Pac P&L 5s '55	65½	65¼	65¼
4	PenCenP&L4½s'56c	88	89	88
1	Pen Ft E 5s '56	86¼	86¼	86¼
28	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	89¼	89½	89½
3	Pen Wat&P 5s '40	104¼	104¼	104½
2	Peop L&P 5s '79	84½	84½	
2	Phila El P 5½s '72	112½	112	112
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	78	78	78
1	Potomc Pd 5s '56R	107¼	107	107¼
4	Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56f	111¾	111½	111¾
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s 'R1P	104	104	104
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '60I	106	106	106
9	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	133¼	133¼	133¼
4	Pub Sv Okla 4s '66A	100	100	100
5	Pug Sd P&L 5s '49	64	64	64
2	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	63	63	63
2	San Ant PS 5s '58B	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Shaw W&P 4¼s 70D	104	104	104
11	SEPS 4s 2025A	92	91½	91⅝
1	South Car Pow 5s 57	77¼	77¼	77¼
12	So Cal Ed 3¾s'45	106¼	106	106¼
7	So Cal Ed 3¾s'60	105¼	104¾	104¾
3	So Cal Ed 4s'60	108½	108½	108½
3	So'west L&P 5s'57 A	98½	97½	97½
8	So'wes Pub S 6s'45 A	102½	102½	102½
2	Stand G&E 6s'35 ct	49	48½	48½
2	Stand G&E 6s'66 cv	48¼	48½	48¼
1	Stand P&T 6s '57	47¾	47¾	47¾
1	Superpw Ill 4½s '70	106	106	106
1	Suberpw Ill 4½s'68	106	106	106
3	Tenn Pub S 5s '70	61½	61½	61½
2	Tex El S 5s '60	96	96	96
16	Nex P&L 5s '56	104	103½	104
3	Virg Pub S 6s '46	80	79½	80
2	Virg P S 5½s '46 A	88	88	88
1	Wash Ry & El 5s '50 R	84½	84½	84½
1	Wash Ry & El 4s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	Wash Wat P 5s '60	105½	105½	105½
3	West Newman Un 6s'44	39½	39½	39½
2	West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	87½	87	87
10	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	105	105	105
1	Yuba El P 5s '59 A	85	84	84
2	Toledo Ed 5s '82	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Twin CRT 5¼s'52A	62¼	62¼	62¼
2	TllenAsCo&s'50 4th st	47	47	47
3	Unit L&Pr 6½s'74	67½	67	67½
1	Unit L&Ry 5½s'52	73	73	73
2	Unit L&Ry 6s '52 A	103	102½	102½
1	Utah P&L 4s 2022 A	78¾	78¾	78¾
5	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	14½	14½	14½
5	Cuba Tel 7½s '41 A	96½	94½	96½
20	Danzig Port 6½s '37	58	57½	58
10	Fin R M Bk 5s '61 st	102¼	102½	102½
3	Stinnes 4s '46 2d st	41½	41½	41½
3	Unit El Svc 7s '56	58	58	58

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) 1937 dividend, plus extra. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937 in Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated div. paid or declared in 1937. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.99¾	$4.99¾	$4.8697
Cables	4.99⅞	4.99⅞	4.8697
France—franc	.0333½	.0331	*
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1692	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2311	.2311	*
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4028	.4029	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5573	.5571	*
Sweden—krona	.2578	.2579	.4537
Norway—krone	.2513	.2513	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2233	.2233	.4527
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092½	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0261¼	.0262	*
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.3961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0454½	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.00235	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso†	.2940	.2940	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0530	.0530	.2028
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375	.3060
Peru—sol	.2462½	.2462½	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5300‡	.5300‡	1.7810
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2906	.2907	.8440
India—rupee	.3778	.3778	.6180
Java—florin	.5587	.5587	.4806
Hong Kong—dol	.3133	.3131	*
Shanghai—dol	.2970	.2962½	*
Straits Settmnts—dol	.5809	.5808	.5613
Phil Islands—peso	.5000	.5009	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.0031

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.† Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper peso. —Normal.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 22, 1938

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneum 1pf	14	14	14	13
8.75	Bos & Albany	103	102	102	103
8.00	Bos Edison	120½	119½	119½	120
..	Bos Elevated	50½	50½	50½	50½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	10½	10½	10½	10
..	B & M st A pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
..	B & M st B pf	3½	3½	3½	4¼
..	Bs C&P	2	2	2	2
..	Eastern SS	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
1.00b	Emp Group	17	17	17	18
..	Isle Royale	1	1	1	1
.50d	Nairr Rac A	4½	4½	4½	4¾
6.25d	N E Tel & Tel	99½	99	99	99
..	Old Col cl dep	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
..	Old Colony	4½	4½	4½	4½
.60b	Shawmut Asso	10½	10	10	10
1.10d	Torrington	26	26	26	26⅜
..	Unit Gas	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	73½	73½	73½	75
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	41	41	41	41

b Exclusive of extras. e Paid in 1937.

Liberal Receipts Rule During Week In Livestock Mart

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Liberal receipts both locally and around the market circle were again the general rule in all branches of the livestock trade during the week.

Cattle receipts were somewhat larger in the aggregate at seven large markets but a trifle smaller at Chicago. Supplies of hogs were smaller both in the aggregate at seven large markets and Chicago, but still comparatively large when contrasted with supplies for the same period a year ago.

Lamb receipts showed increases both at Chicago and in the aggregate elsewhere. Runs of fat cattle at Chicago were comprised largely of fed steers and yearlings and the market on both classes ranged generally from steady to 25c lower, but with a strong outside demand there was no marked tendency to lower levels until late in the week when a congested and lower beef trade forced a halt in buying activity.

Hogs closed generally 15-35c higher for the period, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fat lambs lost 35-50c, downturns being supported by a lower wholesale dressed lamb market.

Probably the outstanding features of the week's cattle trade were

A Man in the News

Regains Law and Order As Governor of Bengal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

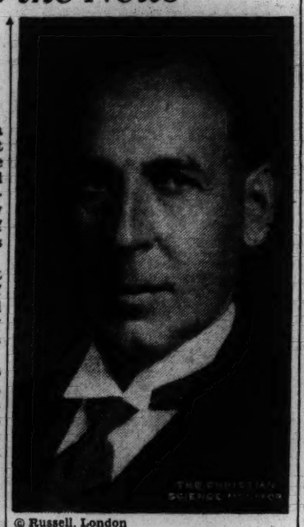
LONDON—Sir John Anderson, a Scotsman, who for five years past has been Governor of Bengal, where he put down terrorism and restored previously shattered good will between Indians and Britishers, is now back in England where a series of receptions has been held in his honor.

An authoritative account of what he has done was given at one of these receptions by Sir Samuel Hoare, who was Britain's Secretary of State for India when Sir John went out to the East.

Sir John, Sir Samuel said, was faced in Bengal with a double task, the restoration of law and order on the one hand and the development of constitutional reform on the other.

"He restored order," Sir Samuel continued. "In his last years, terrorism scarcely showed its head. But he also restored the sanity and balance of many misguided terrorists. He was thus able to reduce the number of detenus by two thirds and to resettle many of them in civil life. He showed that while repression could be effectively carried out, the more difficult task of reformation could also be made to succeed."

This tribute to Sir John Anderson is typical of what Englishmen are saying of him. The terrorism he overcame was that of nationally-minded young Bengalese determined to free their country from what they regarded as a foreign yoke. The good will he inspired was connected with the new system of democratic government now in course of introduction in all the provinces of India.



© Russell, London

Sir John Anderson

Exponent of Good Will

His experience is regarded as heartening, though it is far too early as yet for any responsible authority here to claim permanency for the improved conditions he has brought about.

Russia Gets Time to Fortify

(Continued from Page 1)

mate. A combination of historical circumstances, the Soviet experts believe, has served to give their country that "breathing spell" toward which Moscow's Far Eastern policy has been directed.

Of course the Russians will continue to support the Chinese Government judiciously; not for the sake of "world revolution" but for the sake of keeping the Japanese busy in the south and thus easing Japanese pressure against Soviet borders.

It will serve Russia's national self-interest to have the Japanese military completely pre-occupied in central and southern China while Moscow is free to consolidate her own position, both within her own borders and within the great Central Asian areas marked out as her "sphere of influence."

Checks on Expansion

As Russia's experts on the Far East view the situation, the Japanese, who are one of the most single-minded of peoples, have kept fixed in their minds since the middle of the nineteenth century a scheme to establish complete Japanese hegemony in Eastern Asia. The western powers, consciously or unconsciously, have blocked such expansion time and again. But as soon as the Japanese detected a weakness in the opposing forces, they endeavored to break through.

For several years past, since economic depression weakened most western countries, the Japanese have been testing first one crack and then another in the wall of opposition to their continental expansion. From 1931 to 1933 they were looking more often northward, feeling out Russia's powers of resistance. During this period they absorbed North Manchuria and the Chinese-Eastern Railway, meanwhile expending vast sums for construction of strategic railways and ports in North Manchuria and Korea, but were not yet ready to cross Soviet borders.

Since 1927 at least, the Russians had foreseen some such eventuality, and had been preparing for it. When the Japanese struck at Mukden in 1931, the Russians already had constructed a substantial war and heavy industry and had set up an independent and powerful army in the Far East. During the same period, the Soviets had consolidated their influence in Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan).

Helped by Southern Drive

The Japanese military, as the Russians believe, were undecided about where to strike first until 1937. It is regarded in Moscow as one of the ironies of history that the "anti-Communist pact" made with Japan by Germany and Italy helped to turn Japan southward, away from the "Communist motherland." The Japanese, having signed this pact, assumed that Great Britain and the United States were checkmated, and struck with full force at central and South China, the parts of Eastern Asia which they most desired but had not hoped to acquire so soon. Germany, it is believed here, already suspects that this pact was a serious blunder.

However that may be, the Russians are much pleased about their own present position. The Japanese pressure has been removed from their Far Eastern borders, apparently for a considerable period, and the process of colonizing and industrializing the Soviet Far East can proceed without interruption. The Russians are especially grateful for a "breathing spell" at this time, because a vast internal Communist conspiracy has seriously weakened Soviet industry and morale, and two or three years will be necessary to recover from the shock to the Soviet economic and social system.

But this conspiracy has not disturbed Bolshevik policy in the border regions of Central Asia. Outer Mongolia is so firmly under Moscow's control that its government and people seem more loyal to the Kremlin than some of the Central Asian Soviet republics. The pro-Soviet Governor of Sinkiang recently suppressed a Moslem revolt with the assistance of Soviet troops and airplanes, and this great Chinese province serves today as a closer link between Moscow and the central government of China, as the latter retreats ever further inland before the Japanese advance.

Slum Clearance In Newark Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 22—A plea that Newark get at least $10,000,000 to alleviate its housing situation was made by Health Officer Charles V. Craster today after completing a survey of conditions in the Third Ward, where most of the city's Negroes live.

Of 2476 houses with a total population of 29,300, nearly 15 per cent were unfit for habitation, the survey revealed. Repairs were advisable in 1549 houses, and nearly 80 per cent were in an unsanitary condition.

"It must not be considered that the results reported in this housing survey are present only in the Third Ward," Mr. Craster said. "There are many other locations in the city that can show similar slum habitations.

"There are now pending before the Legislature several plans to establish local housing authorities for slum clearance. It is my opinion that the City of Newark should make every effort to obtain its proportionate share of state and federal funds for this purpose."

State Senator in Virginia Began Service in 1901

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Among Senators who assembled here for the 1938 General Assembly was one who claims the longest record of service of any state Senator in the United States.

He is W. A. Garrett of Ridgeway. Senator Garrett was elected to the State Senate in 1901, and has served continuously since then. A survey conducted by a chamber of commerce in a midwestern State revealed that Mr. Garrett outstripped all other state Senators in the country in length of service, it was pointed out by O. Victor Hanger, clerk of the Senate.

Road Signs in Rhymes Called Threat to Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Series of signs along the public highways, telling in catchy rhymes of the fine points of hamburgers or shaving implements may be admirable from an advertising point of view but they are dangerous diversions for the fast-traveling motorcar driver, Henry G. Shirley, State Highway Commissioner, says.

So Mr. Shirley endorses the proposed billboard legislation which Delegate Horace Edwards, patron of the measure, believes would remove more than 1,000,000 signs from the State's highways. The proposed bill would give the highway commissioner supervision over such signs and the right to levy annual taxes of $1 and $2 for each board.

Business 'Plot' Derided As Cause of Recession

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—President Roosevelt's New Dealers must discard theories that capital is on strike, or that business is plotting ruin, and must realize that the current industrial recession is to be solved not by overcoming business perversity, but by building business, Arthur A. Ballantine, Undersecretary of the United States Treasury during the Hoover regime, told the Canadian Club of Montreal recently.

He said that causes of the slump and of industry's apparent inability to emerge from it lay in Government spending, which had ceased to lend impetus to private initiative. He also cited lack of mutual trust between government and business; onesidedness of the Wagner Act, the objects of which meet general approval; unsettlement in the relation between Government and utilities, a condition which "is holding up a billion dollars worth of construction"; uncertainty as to how far the shaping, if not the management of business is to be taken over by officials at Washington.

Harriburg Labor Board Has Handled 184 Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 22—Pennsylvania's new Labor Relations Board, set up by the last Legislature, got state workers $130,731 wage increases and back pay in seven months, it was disclosed in a report today.

The board has handled 184 cases in seven months. Nearly one-third were petitions for certificates of collective bargaining agents, affecting 18,323 employees. The remainder related to charges of unfair labor practices, in which 17,778 persons were concerned directly, and 70,581 indirectly. L. G. Lichliter, chairman of the board, said its informal conferences averted or halted 18 strikes that would have affected 15,642 workers.

'Co-op' Plan For Nursery, Man's Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Maybe Daniel Carpenter, assistant headworker of the Hudson Guild, a neighborhood house in New York City, had been reading a piece in a magazine about co-operatives; co-operative farming, or co-operative housing, or co-operative something else. Anyhow, even though he is a mere man and people are always saying that men haven't the vaguest notion of what a job it is to take care of children—Mr. Carpenter has thought up a plan for a co-operative nursery school, to be operated by the mothers of the attending children.

It was no result of random thinking which caused Mr. Carpenter to devise the idea. The Guild has had a nursery school, conducted by a volunteer worker. But not long ago the worker left to be married. No other competent volunteer appeared on the horizon, and the Guild didn't have spare money in the treasury to hire anyone. Notwithstanding this situation, there were the children, and children have to be looked after, one way or another. Mr. Carpenter is a man who believes that if a thing cannot be done one way, it not only can but must be done another.

To Teach Mothers

The first step in Mr. Carpenter's thinking turned out to be a consideration of the theory of co-operatives. The idea came to him also that mothers would really learn more about their children if, as and when they saw them, and had a chance to study them, in contact with other children.

These two thoughts—the co-operative theory, and the idea of mothers learning simultaneously their children being cared for in clean, light rooms in the Guild, playing with the games and toys provided by the Guild, every day from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.—crystallized into the actual plan.

Each mother, working in shifts, will spend one day, from Monday through Friday, caring for the children assembled in the Guild rooms. For the first several weeks a trained nursery school teacher will supervise the routine, to develop the program for the mothers and prepare them to carry on with it themselves. In due course the mothers will take over the school entirely and run it by themselves.

Luch for 10 Cents

The Guild will provide lunches for 10 cents for everyone—nursery school children, their mothers and even older children in the families if there is no one left at home to see to their lunches on the days when the mothers are at the school. The nursery school children will be between the ages of two and four.

At the moment Mr. Carpenter is waiting with considerable anticipation, not untinged by honest curiosity, to see how the idea of a mere man works out, in relation to what is normally considered a problem strictly for the feminine realm. But if his experiment succeeds—and others beside Mr. Carpenter see no reason why it shouldn't—Mr. Carpenter is going to help establish additional nursery schools which can be run by the neighborhood mothers.

Not only that. What he would really like would be to see the idea taken up wherever there are mothers who have large families, dingy homes, little money—and a desire to see their children, not only properly cared for, but initiated into the joys of both useful work and happy play.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOUSES FOR RENT

MIAMI HOME—For the season, $1400; altogether charming home, completely furnished, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, servants' quarters with bath. Spacious grounds. Exclusive neighborhood on the ridge just south of the Deering Estate. Mrs. Helen C. Hume, 1611 S. Bayshore Drive, Miami. Tel. 4-2755.

REAL ESTATE

Insurance - Rentals
RALPH R. RACE, Realtor
Property Management
215A W. Broadway, Glendale, Calif. KEN. 6116

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RESPONSIBLE WOMEN WANTED—Why not be independent? "You can by the Mutual plan." Use your spare time to increase your income. Sell our unsurpassed quality, laboratory tested dress fabrics, women's and children's up-to-date wearing apparel. Build up a permanent business for yourself with our merchandise. No experience, no investment is needed to make a start. We loan you the samples and teach you how to sell. You can earn a liberal wholesale discount on every order. A limited number of women who have had experience in selling or have the ability and personality to learn how to sell are eligible to appointment as our authorized saleswomen for our products. Write today for full details.
MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1180, BINGHAMTON N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

ORLANDO, FLA.—New, good section; close in; 2 bedrooms; electric kitchen; $40; by year. GEESLIN & MILLER, 27 W. Washington.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-228-234-244-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young lady wishes to share two room apt. near Du Pont Circle. Tel. 3782, Apt. 210.

BUSINESS SERVICE

INCREASE your sales, profits immediately; 18 years' successful advertising, merchandising counsel: advertisements, letters, new sales plan, packaging; write or call, no obligation. Burstyn, Miller Advertising Agency, 386 Congress, Boston, Mass.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS to rent and sell; TABLES and CHAIRS for all occasions. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymkt. Sq., Boston; CAP. 3633.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Charming colonial home, ready for immediate occupancy, surrounded by bougainvillea, hibiscus, oleanders; well-equipped, furnished in good taste; in best residential section near waterfront; reasonably priced. Reply to L. M. CLINTON, Newtonville, Mass.

HELP WANTED

EXCELLENT typist for tabulated reports, who is also an experienced double entry bookkeeper; permanent position for the right worker; Christian Scientist preferred. Address Box V-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

MISCELLANEOUS

Clogged Sewers Opened or No Charge. No Digging
Roto Rooter Machine, Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 7782

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2490

OFFICE FURNITURE

FIVE floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Company, 33 West 33rd St., New York City.

ORGANISTS

ORGANIST, experienced, wishes permanent or substitute position, N. Y. C. or vicinity. Write Box R-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Department of Public Utilities
167 State House, Boston

(D.P.U. 5383) January 19, 1938
CITY OF BOSTON, Transit Department

Department of Public Utilities
167 State House
Boston, Massachusetts,

Gentlemen:

This Department is proceeding with the construction of the Huntington Avenue Subway, authorized by Chapter 366 of the Acts of the Legislature of 1933, Part II, as amended by Chapter 159 of the Acts of 1937, in accordance with Transit Department Plan No. 17798, approved by your Department under your oruer D. P. U. 5383, dated June 3, 1937.

It is now proposed to alter this plan in accordance with Transit Department Plan No. 17903, entitled "City of Boston—Transit Department—Plan showing location Huntington Ave. Subway—Authorized by Chapter 366 of 1933 as amended—Revised January 1938." Such plan is enclosed, and your approval thereof, as required by section 7 of said Chapter 366 of 1933, is respectfully requested.

Very truly yours,
January 10, 1938. (signed) T. F. SULLIVAN
Chairman.

Upon the foregoing petition, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will hold a public hearing at its hearing-room, 166 State House, Boston, on Tuesday, January 25, 1938, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Department,
ALLAN BROOKS,
Administrative Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled: The undersigned citizen of Massachusetts respectfully petitions for legislation to incorporate the Trustees of Horace Mann College. HARVEY F. KAZMIER, 15 Whittlesley Road, Newton.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave, Newton Cen. 5252

ROOMS AND BOARD

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Room with board; private home. Tel. West Newton 0215.

ROOMS TO LET

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Sunny, attractively furnished rooms; meals optional; ten minutes' walk to church. MRS. H. A. PETERS, 159 Pearson Dr.

BOSTON—Beautiful front room, $6; large living room and kitchen, semi-private bath, $10; other rooms, $3 and $4; continual heat, hot water. Housekeeper, 75 Westland Ave., 2nd floor.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, furnished room, use of kitchen, laundry, parking; woman only, 41 Clark Rd. LON. 8691.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA—The EDLO, permanent and transient guests; tourists solicited; rates reasonable. 5219 Prytania St.

N. Y. C., 9 W. 68th—Large, sunny, southern exposure, adjacent church, attractively furnished, refined surroundings, elevator, telephone, references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CABINET maker desires employment; many years' experience making and repairing musical instruments. Box T-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MARRIED man, 35, experienced selling drug and grocery trade, two years industrial police, careful driver, make own repairs; accept steady work any place. Write Box D-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman would like position as companion, housekeeper, in small family. Address Mrs. Gladys Crocker, Route 1, Westford, Mass.

EXPERIENCED stock jewelry machine operator, annealer, knowledge steam boiler, farm work; go anywhere. Box L-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED maid for part-time work in Boston or suburbs; excellent cook (colored). Bessie Jones, 83 Sterling St., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER for business couple or gentleman's home; American woman, Protestant; good background; capable of taking full charge, economical; driver's license, LONg. 8780, (Brookline, Mass.).

PRACTICAL nurse for adults or children, companion or housekeeper. Address 427 53 St. Tel. 8866 or 5076, West Palm Beach, Fla.

WOMAN for part time work; experienced, laundry, good cook; colored. Call OAR, 9207, or write Mrs. Johnson, 66 Hammond St., Roxbury, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VOICES wanted, choral society; expert voice building, coaching, sight singing; eight hours monthly, $4; registration 6-8, evenings, Studio #28, Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y. C.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DISTINCTIVE MILK
for Discriminating People
WHITE DAIRY CO.
DIAL 2-2101
Consistently Above
Rigid Health Requirements

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 2 Stores
1104 So. 12th St. 3-8377 — 1014 So. 20th St. 7-5871
Wear Adorable Dresses and Be Admired
Adorable
1927 THIRD AVE.,
MISS BLACK FLOWERS
Specializing in Decorations
2022 11th Avenue So.

LUNCHES and DINNERS
Miss Mary Beard
400½ North 20th Street

Family Service Laundry
"Your Clothes Washed in Individual Nets—No Marks on Your Linens"
Phone 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 32nd St. So.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

PHONE 3-9145
McCORMACK BROS.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-4125

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

MOBILE

The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Raw Milk
J. F. HEUBACH, Prop.
Address
1260 Washington Ave.

25 Years of Honest, Clean Service
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
Rug Cleaning
FURRIER SERVICE—STORAGE
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY
Dexter 1986

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1027-W
10 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 6 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 S. Court St. C-4548

Francile Beauty Salon
"Where Beauty Finds Its Way"

We specialize in Permanent Waving Hair Cutting and Tinting
110 Church St. Cedar 538
Opp. New Post Office
Ground Floor

INTERSTATE OIL COMPANY
Blue Bird Gasoline, Quaker State Motor Oils, Kelly Springfield Tires.
665-67-69 NORTH PERRY STREET

I. A. KENT
Staple and Fancy Groceries
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

Maxie D. Pepperman
General Insurance
PHONE CEDAR 436
702 VANDIVER BLDG.

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Montgomery Roberts Company
Bradenton's Shopping Center

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., INC.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Vegetables—Groceries—Meats and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works INC.
Air Conditioning
Heating • Paints • Roofing
SHEET METAL WORKERS
116 So. Segrave Phone 329

Telephone 775
VOGUE HAT SHOP
Hats for All Occasions
IDA McKEITHEN
Hotel Williams Building

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH
(Continued)

Drink Foremost Milk
950 VOLUSIA AVE
PHONE 680
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

TRIPLE "S" GROCETERIA
100% Home Owned
3 —— STORES —— 3
726 MAIN STREET, PEN.
220 SO. BEACH STREET

Yowell-Drew's invites you to shop at their department store
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

FORT MYERS

Spooner & Englehart
FUNERAL HOME
Lady Assistant.
PHONE 282

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

Quality

Furniture and Home Furnishings may be purchased on our Divided Payment Plan. All prices quoted are cash prices. Add one-half of one per cent per month for Divided Payments

Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine and Ocala

INA BROTHERS
Groceries — Meats — Fruits
Vegetables
2246 Oak St. 'Phones 7-8607, 7-8608
300 Davis St. " 5-2628, 5-2629
Free Delivery

H. C. HARE CO.
Fire and Casualty Insurance
General Agents
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
An Agent in Every Florida Town
21 West Monroe Street Estab 1898

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

WHIDDON'S
"There's One Near You"
Fancy Groceries and Meats

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

WALK-OVER SHOES
211 Laura Street

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HOSIERY SHOP
Specializing in Hosiery
Smart Bags and Gloves
Mrs. John A. Gaddis
117 Seybold Arcade

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking

CUMINGS
Jeweler and Watchmaker
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing—Bead Stringing—Diamond Setting—Engraving—Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Fourteen Years in Miami
108 S. E. 1ST STREET

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

RAILEY-MILAN, Inc.
Hardware, Building Material
Housefurnishings
27-39 W. Flagler 1173 W. Flagler
3704 N. E. 2nd Av. 3418 Main Highway
621 Washington Ave., Miami Beach

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

KLINE'S
Food Center
195 N. W. 36th Street
Free Delivery Phone 2-9123

WEDDERSPOON'S
PLAZA DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Western Meats Groceries
PHONE 4-1922
3468 Main Highway—Coconut Grove

Stephens Restaurant
A GOOD PLACE TO EAT
38 West Flagler Street
(Across from Courthouse)

LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY SALON
Where Individual Service Is Given
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
231 Halcyon Arcade No. 4
Miami, Florida

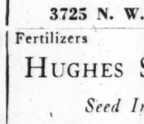
We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

LATCH STRING INN



Famous for fine food and service
MRS. M. R. HILL
Owner-Management
BISCAYNE BOUL. at 19TH ST.

ALLAPATTAH CAFE
DINNERS—A LA CARTE
STEAK—CHICKEN
Open All Year
3725 N. W. 17th Avenue

Fertilizers Free Delivery
HUGHES SEED STORE
Seed Insecticides
Bird, Cat and Dog Supplies
50 S. E. 1st Street Phone 3-2121

Rose-Franzis GOWN SHOP
NEWEST RESORT WEAR
SPECTATOR SPORTS COATS
EVENING GOWNS
206 S. E. First Ave. Phone 3-2057
(In Clyde Court Building)

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIERRE'S
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
Genuine English Doe Skin
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
Pierre A. Vacca Phone 5-1502

Redfern's Service Station
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
"Service as You Like It"
1601 Alton Road
Phone 5-9381 Road Service

Nelle Cooper
Open for Eleventh Season
Presentations of Newest Resort Fashions
Gowns—Beachwear—Millinery
665 LINCOLN ROAD

ORLANDO

Gloria Hat Shop
Exclusive Millinery
Original Designs
to fit all head sizes
INEZ THOMAS
2 Washington Street Arcade

Exclusive Styles
in all the
New Spring Models
Specially Priced at
Town & Country Shop
ANGEBILT HOTEL BUILDING
Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
French Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Dyers
"Established Half Century"
47 W. Concord Ave. Orlando, Fla.

Pittsburgh Paint Products
Glass—Mirrors—Store Fronts
Orange Plate Glass Co., Inc.
116-120 W. Robinson St.

CHIMNEY CORNER TEA ROOM
(Air conditioned)
Special Lunch and Dinner
(Telephone number) 6541
13 West Pine Street

Clarence Brown
34 N. ORANGE AVE.
Things Men Wear
ORLANDO, FLA.

CITY HOMES
ORANGE GROVES
LAKE FRONT ESTATES
Correspondence Invited
NOBLE SMITH
Realtor
212 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

WILLIAMS GARAGE
Orlando's Oldest and Best Automobile Repair Station
102 West Pine Street Phone 5531

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Quality
GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

PALM BEACH

ALTA CARTER
6 Via Parigi
Decorative Linens
Table Appointments
That Are Smart and New
Second Season
THE CHOWDER BOWL
15 Via Parigi—Worth Ave.
Palm Beach
Lunch—Afternoon Tea—Dinner

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
DOMINO Cane Sugars
318 MAIN STREET Phone 2299

NATHANS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
Red Cross Shoes, Sportswear
Next to Palmer Bank

LA MODE
"Where quality comes first, price next"
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Bien Jolie Corsets—Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
251 MAIN ST. "Meet me at La Mode"

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

Willson-Chase
A Modern Department Store

STAR MARKET
Groceries and Meats
COOKED FOODS
You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day. Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc.
L. D HOYT, Owner-Manager
700 4th St., North Dial 85-103

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor

614 1ST AVE N.
DIAL 5711
La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Court
Dial 5979
Under same management

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

The Garden Cafeteria
The Smart Place to Eat
232 Second Street North

Lowrey's — Dial 7256
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida — 346 Central Avenue

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Shop at Sears Completely Air-Conditioned in Tampa
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Visit the
Darling Shop
Shoe Department
While in
WEST PALM BEACH
Lakeland and Tampa
For Appointment DIAL 5618

Estelle Noller Beauty Salon
Beauty Culture in all its branches. Expert Permanent Waving.
407 Hibiscus St., W. Palm Beach, Fla.

WAGG, Inc.
Over 25 years' experience in all phases of Florida Real Estate Business and Insurance.
West Palm Beach — Florida

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
TEL. 6676

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.

J. H. ROGERS, O. M. ROGERS — Phone 8366

LOGAN-MOORE-SHERK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL — Tel. 8161

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
Stationers
Books — Gifts — Games
Complete Office Outfitters
Typewriters — Adding Machines
West Palm Beach, Fla.

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE INC.
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET — PHONE 4000

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street — Tel. 5804

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach
HATCH'S

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. — WA. 8780

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
- Real Estate — Renting
- Loans — Insurance

Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. — ATLANTA

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 — *Insurance only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 — 702 Healey Bldg.

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5736
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ray Irby — Res. Phone 4343
IRBY BROTHERS
Plumbing and Heating
Phone 4571 — 569 Mulberry St.

SAVANNAH

EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton St. — Phone 2-0275
We Specialize in Making Special Shoes
Good Shoe Repairing and Dyeing — Work Called For and Delivered

Savannah Printing Company
FINE PRINTING
115 West State Street
Savannah, Georgia

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. — PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Sanitary LAUNDRY INC
ZORIC CLEANING
Phone 2-2176

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We Specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 6, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9681.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

TEACHERS

GERMAN TUITION in deutscher & engl. sprache von Berlin bis zur reife für haus, konzert & opern. Teacher of singing. Hill Mey, Wien VIII. Laudongasse 37. Tel. B 43-5-00.

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CHINA

SHANGHAI

"THE CHINESE JUNK"
introducing Specialties by Mrs. M. Olsen
SMART, ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN UNDERWEAR IN BEST QUALITY
Chinese silks and satins—
a beautiful assortment
Dresses, Blouses, Jumpers, Smocks
Faggotted and Embroidered in Chinese linens and silks
Oriental Hand Painted Bags in Finest Linens or Brocade
Malacca Cane — Peking Coolie Matting
Peking Costume Jewelry
Hand Embroidered Table Linens
MRS. M. OLSEN
Apartment 607, 6th Floor
"Wayfoong House", 220 Szechuen Road
Shanghai, China — Tel. No. 14600

Europe

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

GRABEN-FRISIER-SALON
für Damen und Herren
Jack SPEIGNER
Wien 1., Kärntnerstr. 3.
Eingang Singerstr. 2 — Hairdresser

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Delicious open Sandwiches
Danish specialty for lunch or party.
Kobenhavn Smorrebrod
Central 7075
Fri Notering

"ACACIA"
Flowers
Falkoneralle 1 — Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

Decoration — *House Painting*
Signboards
GEORG TALMER
Kronprinsesse Sofiesvej II
Telf. Godt. 8215

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 — TEL. ROSKILDE 1001

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg:
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-65

Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 — Stockholm
Kungsgatan 50 — Goteborg

Teneriffa Magasinet
Real Laces
Biblioteksgatan 5 — Tel. 20 46 23
BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BADEN

TOURISTEN — PROVIANT
Delikatessen - Kolonialwaren beziehen Sie preiswert bei
J. SENN
Mellingerstrasse 4. — Tel. 22.344
(Groceries)

Zum Jupiter
Badstrasse 22
Tel. 22.440
Meier-Suter
SPEZIALGESCHÄFT
für feine Stahlwaren und versilberte Bestecke
Schleiferei — Reparaturen
(Fine Steelware)

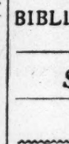
Karl Hoffmann's Erben
Elektrische Beleuchtungskörper und Apparate, moderne Lampenschirme
Mellingerstrasse 4. — Tel. 22.445 (LAMPS)

BASEL

WOLLENHOF
Jos. Fischer
Freiestrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools.

BERNE

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne — Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum



UHREN
WATCHES, JEWELRY
REPAIR SERVICE
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17. — Tel. 22.331

Household and Kitchen Articles
"Le Rêve" Stoves for gas, electricity and wood.
PRIMAGAS cooking installations — AGA stoves—"Prosco Electric" Refrigerators—General stoves.
MEYER & CO., Bollwerk 21, Bern.
Tel. 24.173

COAL — GASOIL — BENZINE
MOTOR OIL
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Mortigasse 51 — Tel. 27.181

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

We specialize in Men's Wear
Shirts, Ties, Underwear, Pullovers, Raincoats, etc.
Finest Qualities at Reasonable Prices
Au Bon Marche
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

BIEL

Regenschirme, Schürzen, Damenunterwäsche, Kinderartikel
4 Jahreszeiten
M. Kurth—Neuengasse 43—Tel. 3056
Umbrellas, Underwear, etc.

Salon Astrid
Mlle M. Ziegler — SPECIALIST IN DAMES
Coiffeuse Dipl. (Hairdresser)
Crème Lucia

Alkoholfreies Restaurant
FRAU STRAUB
Ring 16

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EOS
Restaurant Végétarien.
12, rue Chantepoulet, près de la Gare.
Good Cooking
Vente de spécialités alimentaires. Pain complet.

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos — T. S. F. — Disques
Bruckner-Guignard
RUE DU RHONE, 98.

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822 — (Drapery Store)

INTERLAKEN

RAEUBER & CO'S.
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and branches throughout Bernese Oberland

When Visiting the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland *ask for*
Burri's Eating Butter
AND
Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyère Cheese
Dairy Products. F. BURRI. Tel. 309

LAUSANNE

FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 — TEL. 22.136

ST. GALLEN

Corusa
All Novelties from Paris
COUTURE
Bahnhofstr. 11

WENGEN

Sporthaus MOLITOR
All Sports Equipment
Speciality, Standard Ski Shoes
Ready Made Clothing
Knitted Garments

ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870.
Niederdorfstrasse 90
Zürich 1
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Branch House:
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
Zum "RÜDEN"
Limmatquai 42

Bahnhofplatz 9 — Zürich 1.
H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co.
The House for Carpets
Linoleum, Oriental Carpets
Travelling Rugs

DECORATIONS U. FLACHMALEREI
HANNIBALSTR. 11 TEL. 26.501
ZÜRICH 8
Robert Spillmann
ÜBERNAHME ALLER FACH-ARBEITEN
MODERNE SPRITZVERFAHREN - TAPEZIEREN
PAINTER

GASSMANN
Zürich, Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 20
Paris Photo Plate
First Class House of Ladies' and Children's Garments

Bäckerei - Conditorei
K. HIEMEYER
Limmatstrasse 123 — Tel. 31.482
Baker and Confectioner

Das Haus der Geschenke
Feine Bürsten und Kämme
BAHNHOFSTRASSE 90
vis-à-vis v. Postalozzidenkmal
Tel. 51.965
Parfumerie Schindler
Perfumes and Toilet Articles

Albrecht Schlapfer & Co.
Linthescherplatz 10 — v/Postalozzidenkmal
Table-linen — Bed-linen — Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union of South Africa

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Nothing Sacred in 'Nothing Sacred'

The Black Doll (Universal)—Pedestrian mystery comedy which plods through the usual situations until the slayer is revealed. It has to do with three men who connived at the murder of a fourth partner to get a gold mine. Nan Grey, Donald Woods, Edgar Kennedy.—Adults and young people.

A Bride for Henry (Monogram)—Spoiled heiress marries for convenience, then falls in love with her husband. Very tepid farce. Warren Hull, Anne Nagel, Henry Mollison.—Adults.

Exiled to Shanghai (Republic)—Honest newsreel cameraman becomes allied with a fake television concern but finally clears himself and wins the girl. Don't ask us what the title has to do with it. Wallace Ford, June Travis.—Adults and young people.

Hollywood Hotel (Warner Bros.)—Gigantic vaudeville show tied together with a slipknot of a story about the unknown crooner and the equally obscure double for a famous glamour girl, who finally make good. Neither better nor worse than most of its kind. Dick Powell, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, Hugh Herbert, Glenda Farrell, Johnnie Davis, Alan Mowbray, Frances Langford, Benny Goodman and band, Raymond Paige and orchestra, Louella Parsons and members of the Hollywood Hotel radio program.—Family.

I Met My Love Again (United Artists)—Joan Bennett marries a rotter (Alan Marshal), comes back home to her old love (Henry Fonda), a biology professor who is having his troubles with his over-possessive mother and an over-infatuated girl student. While the principals remain largely apathetic to the whole affair, Dame May Whitty, Louise Platt, Alan Baxter, Tim Holt and Dorothy Stickney put their hearts into supporting roles—Adults and mature young people.

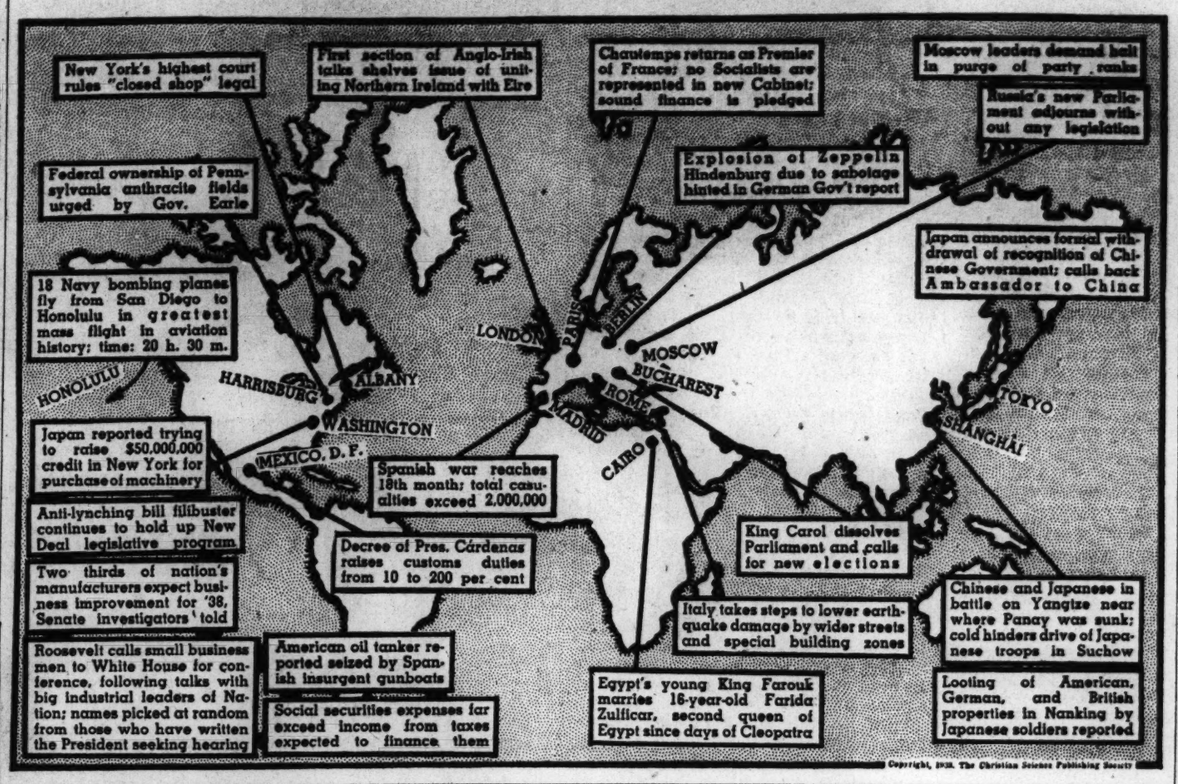
Nothing Sacred (United Artists)—David O. Selznick's satirical farce in technicolor supplies many laughs as it lambastes Vermonters, New Yorkers, newspaper ethics, and sundry other social phenomena. The wit is sharp, acid, and sure most of the time. Story deals with a young Vermont girl whom New York takes to its maudlin heart in the belief that she is soon to pass on from radium poisoning. The color neither helps nor hinders. Carole Lombard, Frederic March, Charles Winninger, Walter Connolly.—Adults and mature young people.

Paid to Dance (Columbia)—Just another Grade B melodrama. Its villains, who control dance hall hostesses, are of an exceedingly low character, but the state inspector and his girl friend capture them in the end. Don Terry, Jacqueline Wells.—Adults and mature young people.

Thank You, Mr. Moto (20th-Fox)—The only persons in the cast who can thank Mr. Moto, when all the villains have been disposed of, are the hero and heroine. By this time, Mr. Moto has dispatched practically everyone else in the cast in his quaint Oriental way. It is a well-made and fairly exciting picture, with Peter Lorre continuing his Moto impersonation. The sensitive will not relish some of the killings. Thomas Beck, Pauline Frederick, Jayne Regan, Sidney Blackmer, Sig Rumann, John Carradine.—Adults.

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

World News of the Week at a Glance


New York's highest court rules "closed shop" legal
First section of Anglo-Irish talks shelves issue of uniting Northern Ireland with Eire
Chautemps returns as Premier of France; no Socialists are represented in new Cabinet; sound finance is pledged
Moscow leaders demand halt in purge of party ranks
Russia's new Parliament adjourns without any legislation
Federal ownership of Pennsylvania anthracite fields urged by Gov. Earle
Explosion of Zeppelin Hindenburg due to sabotage hinted in German Gov't report
Japan announces formal withdrawal of recognition of Chinese Government; calls back Ambassador to China
18 Navy bombing planes fly from San Diego to Honolulu in greatest mass flight in aviation history; time: 20 h. 30 m.
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
MOSCOW
BUCHAREST
ROME
MADRID
CAIRO
HONOLULU
HARRISBURG
ALBANY
WASHINGTON
MEXICO, D. F.
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
Japan reported trying to raise $50,000,000 credit in New York for purchase of machinery
Spanish war reaches 18th month; total casualties exceed 2,000,000
Anti-lynching bill filibuster continues to hold up New Deal legislative program
Decree of Pres. Cárdenas raises customs duties from 10 to 200 per cent
King Carol dissolves Parliament and calls for new elections
Two thirds of nation's manufacturers expect business improvement for '38, Senate investigators told
Italy takes steps to lower earthquake damage by wider streets and special building zones
Chinese and Japanese in battle on Yangtze near where Panay was sunk; cold hinders drive of Japanese troops in Suchow
Roosevelt calls small business men to White House for conference, following talks with big industrial leaders of Nation; names picked at random from those who have written the President seeking hearing
American oil tanker reported seized by Spanish insurgent gunboats
Egypt's young King Farouk marries 16-year-old Farida Zulficar, second queen of Egypt since days of Cleopatra
Looting of American, German, and British properties in Nanking by Japanese soldiers reported
Social securities expenses far exceed income from taxes expected to finance them

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Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Chain Gardening

Several years ago an elderly unemployed man called at the office in which I was employed. I was just on the point of going out on an errand with my car, so asked him to join me.

I asked him why he did not create a job for himself, proposing that he could go from house to house soliciting the regular care of lawns. A few years later, while driving through the residential section of the city, John, as he was familiarly called, was energetically pushing a lawnmower. On being asked how he was doing, he replied, "I immediately followed your suggestion, and have built up a fine business of beautifying home surroundings—and have purchased a home with my earnings."—J. C. L., Culver City, Calif.

The Easy Way

It is far more easy to pull down than to build up, and to destroy than to preserve.—Colton.

In Lighter Vein

Agreeable

An Aberdonian on a visit to a friend in London overstayed his welcome. It was getting towards Christmas and his host thought a kindly hint would have the desired result.

"Don't you think," he said, "that your wife and family will want you to be with them at Christmas?"

"Mon," replied the Aberdonian, "I believe you're richt. It's rale thochtf' o' you. I'll send for them."—Tit-Bits.

And Wails

H. V. D. N., San Francisco, writes: "I wonder whether any wiseacre ever suggested changing the name of this twosome from

BEER AND ALE

to

BEER AND AIL."

Too Late

Young Husband (breathless): "I got your 'phone message at the office and came at once. What's happened?"

Young Wife: "You're too late. Baby had his toes in his mouth and he looked so pretty."

Its Meaning

The Negro parson was preaching from the text: "And darkness fell upon the earth, and gross darkness on the minds of the people."

"Now, brethren," he started, "dere may be some ob you who jes doan't know what dat 'gross darkness' do mean. Well, Ah'll tell you. It's one hundred and fo'ty-fo' times darker than dark."—Pearsons.

Mystery Unveiled

A man looking at some neckties tossed one or two aside contemptuously. Lingering after having made his purchase, he noticed that the clerk put those he had so positively rejected in a separate box.

"What becomes of those?" he inquired.

"We sell them to the women who come in here to buy ties for men."—Lindsay Post.

War and Peace

When a war is on, and folks object,
The jail's inmates increase.
Let's be fair and lock up all
Who talk up war in time of peace.

"I haven't found the Wilkinson correspondence, sir, but I haven't exactly wasted my time, because I've found my knitting."—Humorist

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Heart-Song

(London Daily Sketch)

London

A London business man who retired 29 years ago planted a clump of trees around his house so that he might always hear the songs of birds. He passed on. His house was sold and on its site a telephone exchange is to be built.

Local bird-lovers had an anxious time. What would happen to their friends in the air?

But the G. P. O. is a human institution. Official assurance has been given that the new exchange will be so placed that the birds will still gather in the trees and bring joy to all who hear their songs.

That is news that makes the heart glad.

Brevities

Montreal Star: People no longer leave footprints on the sands of time. They leave motor grease on the concrete.

St Louis Star-Times: An epigram is condensed and canned common sense.

Toronto Star: Germany's new fishery organization, the Viking Company, will sell on a large scale fish meal, fish wool, and fish leather. As a side line, it may even sell fish.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adamant—*Ad'-a-mant* (first and third *a*'s short, second as in *sofa*).

The Greek *adamas*, literally "unconquerable," was applied by the early Greeks to very hard metals, such as were used in armor; later, the word was used to designate diamondlike gems. We use "adamant" as a general term for substances characterized by seemingly impenetrable hardness.

Alleluia (Rev. 19:1, 6)—The latest Webster's has switched from its former preference, *al-e-loo'-ya*, to *al-e-lu'-ya* (secondary stress on first syllable in *each* instance). While this may be construed as a step toward consistency, we hope that lexicographers will some day recognize the natural difficulty of sounding long *u* after *l*.

So, will those who elect to sound the word with long *u*—yes, and "Luke" too—please practice it until it becomes natural? For a strained *lyou* would not contribute much to a glad hosanna. And there couldn't be a better time to warn against an extra *l* in the third syllable—avoid *lyoul*!

"Alleluia" is the Greek form of the Hebrew *Halelu-jah*, "praise-ye Jah" ("Jah" being the shortened form of "Jehovah"—or, more accurately, "Yahwah").

Cement—Whether as noun, verb, or adjective, this word is to be sounded with first *e* as in debate, *se-ment'* (second *e* short).

Charity (I Cor. 13)—Renders the Greek *agape*, which suggests a divinely spontaneous love which goes beyond man's mere rights. It is a much higher concept than that suggested by the common word *philanthropia*, which connotes a love of man which does not go beyond giving a man his rights.

Conquest—Preferably with the *ng* sound, *kong'-kwest*.

Despotic—The *e* is short, *des-pot'-ik* (*o* and *i* also short).

Dissimulation (Rom. 12:9)—*Dih-sim-u-lay'-shun* (secondary stress on second syllable).

"Without dissimulation" renders the Greek form *anupokritos*, "unfeigned, sincere." Incidentally, our word "dissimulation" comes to us from the Latin *dissumulare*, "to pretend that a thing is not."

Ecstasy—*Ek'-sta-sih* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*). According to Webster's, the final syllable of the plural is *-siz* (short *i*); but we respectfully submit that most careful speakers seem to give the vowel a trace of quick-long *e* as in *create*.

Ecstasy is overpowering emotion, usually excessive joy. The Greek roots are *ek*, "out," and *histani*, "to put or set"; and it is only a step from the idea of putting out of place—deranging—to that of being beside oneself or beyond self-control.

Ezekiel—Preferably three syllables, *E-zeek'-yel*.

Hecatombs—*Hek'-a-tomz* (*e* and *o* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

On state occasions of great rejoicing, the ancients used to offer up to their gods sacrifices of hundreds of cattle at a time. In fact, the Greeks had a word, *hekatombe*, which specifically designated a sacrifice of 100 oxen (*hekaton*, "hundred," and *bous*, "ox").

In the course of time the word came to be applied to any sacrifice or slaughter of a large number of victims; and from this it was only natural that our English word might be expanded to include any extravagantly large, showy, or wordy sacrifice, offering, or ritualistic observance.

Illustrate—The accent is preferably on the first syllable.

Impious—Despite the fact that prefixing *im-* to *piety* does not result in *im'-pih-eh-tih*, when *pious* takes the prefix, the word, so dictionaries tell us, should be pronounced *im'-pih-us*—as though it were related to "imp." Readers of this department once voted 8 to 1 in favor of asking dictionaries to consider *im-pi'-us*.

Implicit—*Im-pliss'-it*.

That which is implicit (Latin *in*, "in," and *plicare*, "to fold") is infolded, entangled, or attached closely. Implicit confidence is, then, a confidence so closely attached to the subject or object that it is complete, unquestioning or unquestioned, without doubt or reserve.

Michael—The Biblical name is sounded as three syllables, *Mi'-kay-el* (*i* long, *a* as in *chaotic*, *e* short). The common name has only two syllables.

Morale—*Mo-rahl'* (*o* as in *obey*, *a* preferably as in *ask*).

"Morale," like "moral," is derived from the Latin *moralis*, "relating to conduct" (from *mos*, *moris*, "manners, customs, ways of life"). We use it in the sense of "moral or mental behavior or condition as regards courage, confidence, enthusiasm, etc." If one abides in the morale of truth, for example, one follows recognized moral teachings and lives up to them in zeal, hope, confidence, and truthfulness, and in the exercise of other mental factors entering into the demonstration of truth.

Panoply—*Pan'-o-plih* (*a* and *i* short, *o* as in *obey*).

Here we have the English form of the Greek *panoplia*, "the full armor of a heavy-armed soldier" (*pan*, "all," and *hopl-a*, "arms"). We like Webster's definition: "Anything defending or protecting completely by covering or enveloping."

Parody—*Par'-o-dih* (*a* and *i* short, *o* as in *obey*).

With the Greeks, the word *parode* was used to indicate an ode which perverted the meaning of another ode, literally "a song sung beside" (*para*, "beside," and *ode*, "ode, song").

Dryden in his "Discourse on Satire" referred to "satiric poems full of parodies; that is, of verses patched up from great poets, and turned into another sense than their author intended them." Here we glimpse the underlying thought of "parody"—a burlesque imitation, a travesty.

Perfumed—The verb is accented on the second syllable.

Polytheism—*Pol'-ih-the-izm* (*o* and *i*'s short, *th* unvoiced as in *thin*, *e* as in *create*).

As the Greek roots (*poly-*, "many," and *theos*, "god") indicate, this word may be defined as "the doctrine of, or belief in, many gods."

Quaternions (Acts 12:4)—*Kwa-tur'-nih-unz* (*a* as in *ask*, first *u* as in *urn*, *i* short, second *u* clipped-short).

The Greek word, used only here in the New Testament, is *tetradion*, applied to a squad of four soldiers. It is evident that Peter was guarded by a quaternion of soldiers for each of the four watches.

Heroism

There is more heroism in self-denial than in deeds of arms.—Seneca.

Quotation for Today

THE happiness of love is in action; its test is what one is willing to do for others.—Lew Wallace.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It Breaks the Monotony*

By Le Pelley

WE'LL NEVER MAKE THAT CURVE UNLESS WE BANK IT !!
WE HAVE TO DO SOMETHING
HEY... MARMADUKE— WE HAVE TO PILE MORE SNOW ON THAT CORNER —!! — IF WE DON'T WE'LL SKID OFF EVERY TIME...
WE'LL NEED A BANK OF SNOW FIVE FEET HIGH...
I DO NOT THINK YOU CAN FIND ANY MORE SNOW... IT IS ALL DOWN THE BACK OF MY NECK —
WHERE'S A SHOVEL
IT'LL BE A LOT OF WORK...
OH.... LET'S NOT BOTHER WITH IT —!!
AND WHY SPOIL ALL THE FUN OF SKIDDING OFF...

The Adventures of Waddles—*Darkness Signifies Bedtime*

By The Hagers

I TOOK THE WOOGA BIRD TO SEE A MOVING-PICTURE SHOW. AND HE
BESIDE ME IN THE TWELFTH ROW SAT. A DUCK QUACKED, PLEASE REMOVE YOUR HAT!"
THE WOOGA WATCHED THE LIGHTS GROW DIM; THE DARKNESS MEANT ONE THING TO HIM.
I LAUGHED AND LAUGHED UNTIL I WEPT AT MICKEY DRAKE. THE WOOGA SLEPT!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Opening the Closed Shop Issue

VALIDATION of the closed shop by the New York Court of Appeals may encourage labor leaders who desire an extreme acceleration of unionization. The closed shop is, of course, an extreme device. It would close factory doors upon all but union workers. Its underlying philosophy is pointedly different from the concept now governing the national labor policy as expressed in the Wagner Labor Law. This law permits 51 per cent of the workers to bargain for all in a given plant, while allowing minorities to present grievances.

It is, therefore, fundamentally democratic, although not entirely to the liking of minority groups of employees or many employers. The closed shop, which obligates the employer to bar minorities of non-union workers from employment, is basically autocratic in its political implications, whatever the arguments may be for it on social and industrial grounds.

The question arises whether labor would benefit or injure itself in striving for the closed shop. Many of the gains it might hope to make from closed-shop contracts might be more securely and swiftly made by concentration upon making the right of collective bargaining really operative. By using that right constructively, by achieving a reputation for responsibility and observance of trade contracts, by offering to its members such advantages as the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union offers to its membership, might not unions move more rapidly toward large enrollment than through insistence on the closed shop? Unions are today in a highly strategic position to disarm all criticism by demonstrating that, as in England, they can be instruments of industrial and social stability.

There may be circumstances that make a closed shop desirable. The garment unions have shown a wise sensitivity to such circumstances with the result that they work with a closed shop in one place, a preferential union in another, and operate under open-shop contracts in still another. But an effort to enforce the closed shop, when neither the workers nor the employers are receptive, has led and will lead to serious and unnecessary controversy.

On the closed shop issue, after all, the public will become the final arbiter. For that reason it will be well to possess as clear an understanding of the terms as possible. There are two major kinds of closed shops, as there are two kinds of open shops. There is the closed shop with an open union and a closed shop with the closed union.

All closed shops are places where none but union workers can find employment. The closed-shop, closed-union type is a plant where employers can hire only union men and the union generally makes the conditions of union membership difficult. This may be the ultimate in autocratic labor power, since it permits the union to create a labor scarcity in favor of the privileged and to bar out any worker whose religion, race or politics displeases it.

On the other hand, the closed-shop, open-union type is more democratic. The employer may hire whomever he pleases, but the man hired must then join the union. A shop of this nature is frequently called a union shop rather than a closed shop. Obviously such a shop is not excessively monopolistic in that it gives the union no direct power over the labor supply. But both kinds of closed shops are coercive to a degree, and both may arouse antagonisms from employers and employees who believe unionization should be uncoerced.

The fact that labor, when it has become impetuous, has suffered setbacks, suggests that most may be gained by the democratic process and by the establishment of a record that will make unions acceptable to workers and employers alike.

A Pact Observed

A STRAW sometimes shows the way of the wind, and the remarkable success which has attended the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of June 18, 1935, affords an encouraging indication of the possibility of lasting understanding between great peoples.

The Anglo-German naval agreement has now been in operation for more than two years. It lays down a ratio of 35 to 100 as the relationship that major fighting ships of Germany are to bear to those of the British Commonwealth. In submarines the percentage may range up to 100 per cent, with the proviso that if it exceeds 45 per cent friendly discussion with the British Government is first to take place. In order to carry out this agreement periodical exchange of building programs was also to take place.

All this might very easily have afforded opportunity for friction, or doubt, but the Monitor learns in informed circles in London that nothing of the kind has occurred. On the contrary, the arrangement has been working with smoothness and confidence on both sides. Germany is actually at the moment rather below than above its permitted quota of building.

This is important for two reasons. It shows that international good faith has been deserved between two major European nations over a momentous question at a time when such good faith has ceased to be taken as in any way a matter of course. It proves also that mutual goodwill can still do good service in the cause of peace.

The TVA Decision

THE decision of the Federal District Court at Chattanooga upholding the constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley Authority is being hailed by government ownership advocates as an end of legal battles over TVA. The utilities companies will appeal to the Supreme Court, but in view of the recent decision there their hope for reversal is slight.

The decision at Chattanooga holds that TVA competition has been legal. It declares the governmental ageny has operated within the law setting it up and that the law is constitutional. The loss of customers by utility companies, it says, has been due to lower prices, not to a conspiracy, as charged. And it finds flood control and improvement of navigation—federal activities sanctioned by the Constitution—are the chief concern of TVA.

On this last point the layman will hesitate to question a court finding. Yet to many Americans it must seem that the vast power production and distribution activities of TVA are being carried on under a subterfuge as necessary adjuncts of flood control and navigation projects. If the Federal Government is going into the power business on a larger scale, it would be better to have it frankly approved in a constitutional amendment.

Some other countries have found that government ownership and operation of utilities has been more effective than any regulation in obtaining reasonable rates and good service for consumers. And public and private power plants have operated in fairly stable and equal conditions of competition. In ruling TVA competition legal, the courts have not established its fairness. Or the wisdom of construction which may wastefully duplicate systems already in operation. That side of the question still remains to be proved. And the failure of TVA so far to figure taxes and other charges on a fair basis leaves the burden of proof in the setting up of fair yardsticks still on the advocates of public ownership.

Tribute to Jeeves

AMONG the attractions at the Domestic Services Exhibition, which was recently opened in London, were several competitions, designed to test the skill of specialists in the various branches of domestic work. The cooks were asked, for example, to prepare a complete meal from given ingredients in half an hour, and the footmen to display tact in dealing with a difficult and hardly comprehensible telephone call; but though one has a respectful admiration for those who undauntedly essayed these tasks, one feels most sympathy for the valets, whose ordeal consisted in packing a bag for the week end.

Long as the Englishman has clung to the week-end holiday, he has never come to regard this necessary prelude to it without uneasiness. It is not to be wondered at.

Comparing the amateur, liable to forget his toothbrush, vacillating timidly between black tie and white, to Jeeves, whose packing is not only a triumph of craftsmanship, but a commentary, superb in its eclecticism, upon men and manners, can one feel surprised that no man is a hero to his valet?

At least, and seriously, one imagines that this side of the exhibition will have done some good in drawing attention to the high standard of technical knowledge and ability that can and should be attained in domestic service; for one of the reasons why the profession lacks recruits is the ignorant but widespread assumption that it affords little scope to intelligence, capacity and initiative.

More Aid to Coastwise Shipping?

AGAIN a move is under way to exempt coastwise American shipping from Panama Canal tolls or to subsidize it in some other manner. This was an issue on which President Wilson felt so keenly that he believed it involved the national honor, yet strangely the attack is now led by his Secretary of the Treasury, Senator William G. McAdoo of California.

The situation is little if any different from what it was in Wilson's time. What changes have taken place make the subsidy proposition even more unsound and untenable now than it was then. One of these changes is that the great advantages of the Canal route for intercoastal shipping, even while paying reasonable tolls, has already drawn significant shifts of population and industry to the two coasts, Atlantic and Pacific, at the expense of the more roomy interior.

Should this tendency now be intensified? The inevitable answer to toll reductions would be an even more horrendous wail from the Mississippi Valley for continued and increased governmental outlays in aid of navigation on every little dried-up tributary in hope of bringing down transportation costs. Another case where subsidies beget subsidies till everybody is subsidized and nobody is left to pay them.

Besides this the extension of further advantages to coastwise shipping in comparison to overland transportation would aggravate the long-standing controversy over long and short haul railroad rates under which the mountain states would pay higher charges than do cities on the Pacific seaboard farther from the point of origin. On all counts, the plea to operate the Canal for coastal shippers' benefits alone ought to be rejected.

It Couldn't Happen

Book News of the Day

PROBABLY no contemporary novelist has added more words and phrases to the American language than Sinclair Lewis. Few can have won such reputation with such bad writing.

PRODIGAL PARENTS (New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50) carries on the ... of bad writing without offering ...is to our vocabulary. The story ...tates and the people it presents couldn't happen here or anywhere.

We could believe in the doctor and his wife who lived in Main Street; we could accept Babbitt; we could like Dodsworth. But not even a schoolboy could take any stock in Fred Cornplow, motorcar distributor in upstate New York, or in his preposterous family, friends and acquaintances. Usually Mr. Lewis seems to hate most of his characters but to have a sentimental attachment to one or two. This time he apparently detests them all, except perhaps the girl who marries Fred's son.

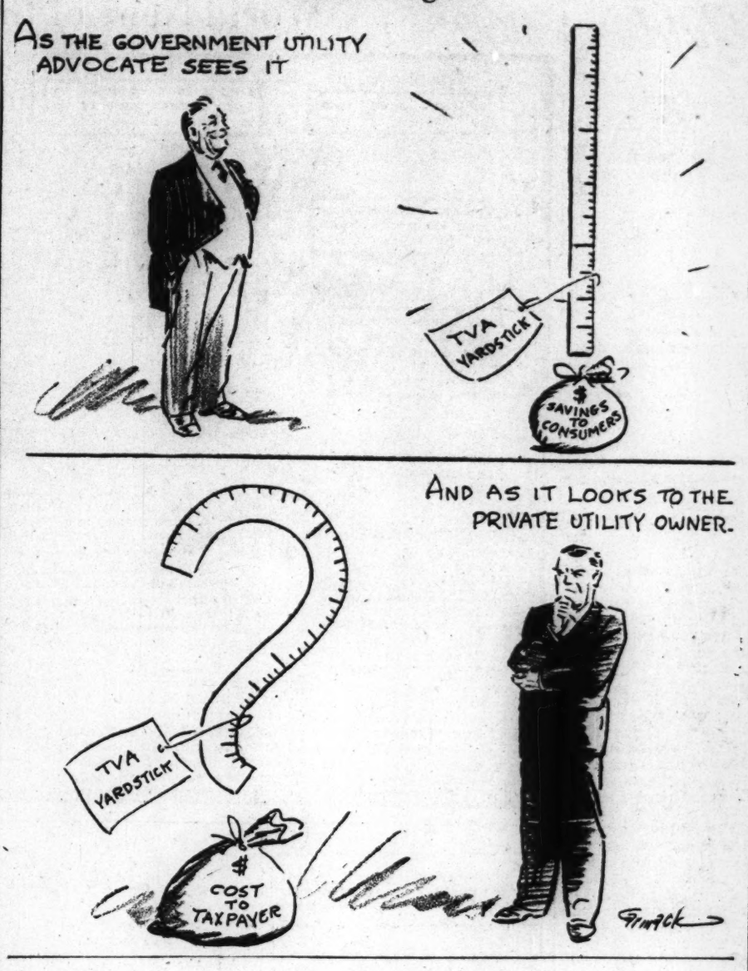
The Lewis theme this time is the revolt of parents against too demanding youth. The Cornplow boy and girl expect Dad to support them and their schemes for life. Dad is restless. Gosh, doggone it, he don' wanner do it. (For these people, who are supposed to be college bred, talk like yokels.) But how's he going to get out of it? Mother stands by, a wraith who is no help to her husband or the author. Finally Pa and Ma just pack up and go—to Europe, for six months. Only to rush back home to get Junior out of a jam.

It's a good enough theme, worthy successor indeed to those that have preceded it in Mr. Lewis's studies of Americans. He is always contemporary, and sometimes, in spite of his bad writing, he contributes something to contemporary thought as well as language. This time, the machinery creaks and groans. The journalist has picked a timely subject, but the novelist has fallen down. The people are caricatures, the plot stumbles, and worst of all the whole job is hopelessly dull.

Mr. Lewis has slipped before. A case might be made out for the theory that his successes and his failures alternate. Did not "Mantrap" follow "Arrowsmith," and "Ann Vickers," "Dodsworth"? And did not "Work of Art" precede "It Can't Happen Here"? Next year, perhaps, Mr. Lewis will have something to say.

L. A. S.

Which Is Right?


AS THE GOVERNMENT UTILITY ADVOCATE SEES IT
TVA YARDSTICK
$ SAVINGS TO CONSUMERS
AND AS IT LOOKS TO THE PRIVATE UTILITY OWNER.
TVA YARDSTICK
$ COST TO TAXPAYER
GRIMACK

North . . South . . East . . West

Quick Convalescence

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is no mistaking the evidence almost everywhere visible. As suddenly as the alarm was spread in the United States a few short months ago there have appeared, within quite recent days, reassuring indications that the disquieting symptoms of economic unrest and disorder have abated. Even a clumsy and inexperienced diagnostician would quite naturally inquire just why it is that those more expert than himself, those in positions of vantage, did not at once discover that the disquieting attack which threatened to paralyze industry was induced by superficial causes aggravated by fear, resentment and greed.

It is only in the desire that a better understanding of such situations may enable us to avoid a recurrence that the contributing influences or causes need be analyzed. Otherwise it were better that a new page be turned and that recriminations be forgotten. But travelers on the highways, on railroads and on the seas do not enjoy interruptions and mishaps. Their progress is hindered and their comfort destroyed by unnecessary, planned or avoidable hindrances. If these can be avoided, or if assurance can be provided that they will not occur or recur, everybody is made happier and more comfortable.

There exists the quite prevalent conviction that the American people might have been spared this most recent upsetting experience had the wisdom, faith and co-operation now being manifested been expressed in the early days of last autumn. Actual conditions, internally, are not much different now from those apparent when the fear was felt that we were faced with another depression. Alarmists were quick to admit the approach of a threatening storm cloud. They were instant in naming it as a new specimen of a familiar species. This was to be known as a Roosevelt depression, an offspring of the New Deal squatter family on the abandoned preserves of the old-line Democracy. It was fingerprinted and catalogued, and its identity was established by a host of supposedly reputable witnesses.

* * *

Disclaimers, no matter how eloquently voiced or how completely documented, were not absolutely convincing. A strong prima facie case was made against the Administration in Washington. Even some of those who insist upon claiming prior rights in the old government homestead, many of them willing still to be known as Democrats, warned that the popular jury which will be empaneled this year, and that to be drawn in 1940, might conceivably be convinced that the responsibility would be pinned upon the party in power, and that they themselves would be required to answer in their own defense.

The situation was interesting, if not actually unique. The advantage, if so it could be named, was on the side of those who were in a position to bring pressure against the spokesmen of the high command who have insisted that capitalistic influences were waging warfare against employed labor and the consuming public. There is no reason to doubt that just such pressure was exerted. Right or wrong, the gage of battle was taken up. Industry, represented by its more powerful leaders, did rebel against what it denounced as a paternalistic policy which it could not, or would not, longer endure.

That was the critical period in the experience of the subject upon whom experimental methods of prevention, inoculation and cure were being tried. In the language of an old friend, this subject or patient, has undergone a "jarring loose" process which, at this moment, seems to have been awakening, arousing and beneficial. On a common ground now wisely reached it may have been discovered and the fact established that there was nothing fundamentally wrong in the first place.

* * *

But there have been serious differences and misunderstandings. This is because vision has been distorted or hindered, due to a variance in points of view. Really there is but one viewpoint. That is the welfare of all. And it may be agreed, and this without violation of anything more serious than our prejudices and preconceptions, that the forces seemingly so violently opposed, politically and in the school of primary economics, have, by separate methods, honestly and sincerely sought to attain and achieve this common goal.

Possibly it would be futile to attempt to establish such a premise. But such a hope, such an accomplishment, does not seem too remote when one realizes what has been and what is being accomplished in Washington as veterans of the battles of recent economic wars sit down and reason together.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

New American Scores Welcome

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A new department has been established in the Federal Music Project of California to further the performance of American compositions throughout the country.

Mr. Lester Hodges, well-known musician, has been appointed state program assistant, and will have charge of all manuscripts and scores submitted to his attention. An audition committee will decide upon the interest and value of these works, and after performance the scores will be distributed throughout various projects in California for repeated hearings.

It is our purpose to extend the scope of these activities to other states, and we will be most interested to receive new scores from composers in various parts of the country. An exchange of new works with performances by federal orchestras in other states is part of the plan of this department.

HARLE JERVIS,
State Director, Federal Music Project
Los Angeles, Calif.

Penny Steamer

A VISIT to Chelsea, after an absence of more than fifty years, reveals many changes. No longer is the river spanned by the old wooden Battersea bridge known all over the world through the beautiful etching by James McNeill Whistler. No longer is the historic Cheyne Walk edged by the old stone wall and hand rail which the river washed at high tide. The embankment extends many feet beyond that ancient boundary with its beautiful shade trees.

Just below the quaint old wooden Battersea bridge was the pier from which the penny steamers started on their zigzag voyage to London bridge. The pier reached out over the mud, exposed at low water. The passenger paid his fare and descended a slatted gang plank to a floating dummy, which rose and fell with the tide, and alongside of this dummy the little steamers took on their passengers.

* * *

One could almost tell the time of day from the appearance of the passengers. About nine in the morning the steamer returning from the city would bring a freight of petty tradesmen, costermongers with fish and vegetables, rosy cheeked, sturdy women who carried on their heads (arms akimbo) their baskets of fruit or flowers from Covent Garden.

The little steamers were painted black above the waterline and red below. From paddlebox to paddlebox extended the bridge, a narrow platform on which the red-faced, well-swathed captain stood and gave his orders in a hoarse voice to the deck hand and the cabin boy. The deck hand was ready, as the boat approached each pier, to hang a huge rope fender, like a great pineapple, over the side to take the bump, and then to make fast the boat while passengers went ashore or embarked.

Often did I long to be a cabin boy and repeat the orders of the captain: "Ease 'er." "Stop 'er." "Go astarn," to the engineer, whom I eagerly watched doing wonderful things with cranks and levers, down in the stoke hole. But more particularly did I want to be a cabin boy rather than a deck hand, because it was he who tilted the funnel, as the boat shot through the bridges. The funnel was on a hinge, and by means of a weighted lever the cabin boy tilted it down, towards the stern, to a horizontal position just above the heads of the passengers.

On each side of the river were old wharves piled high with cargoes from round the coast. Some of them had masts which could be lowered for passing the bridges, and patched tan-colored sails, with sprits.

* * *

The ship-breaking yard at Vauxhall was a veritable land of mystery, for here old ships were taken to be demolished. Their figureheads stood in a row against the wall, silently hinting, with dumb solemnity, at brave adventures on the far-flung seas. Sea gods and goddesses with flowing robes and hair, warriors, mermaids and fantastic figures, coinage of the woodcarver's brain, their flowing lines melting into the contour of the ship's bow. In wondering awe I gazed upon them. How did this old Viking lose an arm? Who broke this mermaid's nose? Like the ghost in "Hamlet" they "could a tale unfold."

And so the little steamer zigzagging across the river, dodging barges, shooting bridges, comes at last to the Old Swan pier, close to London bridge. The picturesque Old Swan Inn just behind the pier, has gone. In front of it, on the first of August each year, the race between young watermen, for Doggett's coat and badge, was started, and it ended at the Old Swan Inn at Chelsea (resort of Pepys). The actor Doggett established this competition on the accession of George I. The race is still held annually, but both the old inns have been torn down to make way for the embankment.

H. C. L.

The Wide Horizon

The Human Side of Housing

By H. John Ross

SLUMS are not new. What is new is the growing determination to eliminate degrading, unsanitary living conditions. This movement apparently began early in the nineteenth century, and many expressions of condemnation may be found in writings of this period. In London, in 1850, the architect, W. Wigginton, published his "Model Town Dwellings for the Industrious Workers," in which he wrote:

"Homes are the manufacturies of men, and influence a growing nation: the importance of improving these homes, then, is at once seen. Perfect men come not forth from ill arranged, ill ordered, dwellings."

And on the fly-leaf, an appeal to the public for active support:

"To the public we would say, whatever your rank and wealth, all things are of little importance compared with the opportunities they may give of doing good to the souls as well as bodies of our brethren. We must still remember that 'the means is our part—the work is the Lord's—and to the Lord be all the glory.'"

This does not have so much the sound of architecture as Christianity. Can it be—?

During the hundred years or more that slum clearance has engaged the thoughts and activity of numerous individuals many arguments in favor of eradication have appeared. It is doubtful, however, if any surpasses in appeal that submitted in 1885 by an American architect, E. C. Gardner. In his book, "Houses and All About Them," he includes the following conversation between an architect, a client, and the client's father.

"Father, what shall the architect put into his book?"

"Homes for the poor."

"The poor cannot build homes."

* * *

"They must be built for them. I go down to the city and find in certain localities a bordering fringe of poverty, hunger, and dirt. I find rows of disgraceful shanties, in which I would not ask my cows to live, filled with human beings . . . an entire family, perhaps more, living, eating, cooking, sleeping in one room! From these homes in which it is not possible for man to be anything but brutal, for women to be anything but coarse, for children to be anything but vicious, we expect useful members of society! . . . Half the money spent on jails and poorhouses, reform schools and hospitals, would make these institutions needless if it were wisely used in preparing homes for the poor.

"Put these homes for the poor into your book, and your work will live long after you are forgotten.

"But this can hardly be called architecture.

"No. It is not architecture, it's Christianity."

In 1938 human beings are living under conditions which seem almost unbelievable. Why?

Economists tell us that the few dollars these people can afford to pay is not sufficient to provide decent shelter. Rents are high because of excessive building costs.

Land speculation, monopolistic materials prices, a basis of taxation that loads most government costs on real estate, financing demands that add 50 per cent to the ultimate cost of shelter. All these conspire to raise building costs.

Obviously the answers add up to high rents. Do they justify slums? Can they withstand the pressure of an enlightened approach to housing? Or have we really reached the point of enlightenment?

* * *

J. C. Whitaker thinks not. In "The Joke About Housing," published as recently as 1920, he writes:

"If . . . we ask, 'What is a house?' we are obliged to answer that for a great majority who work for wages or salaries, it is a shuttlecock flying back and forth between the battledores of the manufacturer, the workman, the speculator, and the community.

"Yet the house, as the framework of the home, is the backbone of our economic structure and of our physical and moral as well. Shall we now recognize this fact? Or will our housing reformers continue their hopeless struggle for all the various ways and means that have been so far invented for compressing life into smaller and smaller quarters? Or offer temporary cures and patent remedies in the shape of standardized, machine-made structures to be built by the mile and sold by the yard? Or will there arise a new and more fundamental philosophy of the home—a philosophy that is more sadly needed than any other?

"In our blind struggle for profit, the home has been lost to sight, except as another element of the competitive system—something to be governed not by the laws of human need, but by those of human greed.

"The great question is this: In what manner can we so house all our workers, no matter whether they are clerks or masons or teamsters, as to develop men and women able to play their full part with the greatest advantage to world progress and human betterment?"

Something more than a discussion of moral, physical and economic well-being is needed; something more than blueprints, conferences and publicity: something more than money, land, bricks, or architecture, and that is a wider and clearer concept of slum clearance as a social responsibility.